

# GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

## CONSOLIDATED

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*A Merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter*

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**An Ever Normal Granary Bin at Maroa, Ill., Bursts and Spills Its Load of Corn**

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# Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

*HAVING YOUR name in this directory will introduce you to many old and new firms during the year, whom you do not know or could not meet in any other way. Many new concerns are looking for connections, seeking an outlet or an inlet, possibly in your territory. It is certain that they turn to this recognized Directory, and act upon the suggestions it gives them. The cost is only \$10 per year.*

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The Cleveland Grain Co., home office.\*

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Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated, a merger of Grain Dealers Journal (Est. 1898), American Elevator & Grain Trade (Est. 1882), Grain World (Est. 1928), and Price-Current-Grain Reporter (Est. 1844). Published on the 2nd and 4th Wednesday of each month in the interest of progressive wholesalers in grain, feed, and field seed. 332 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Illinois, U. S. A. Price \$2.00 per year, 25c per copy. Entered as second class matter November 27, 1930, at the Post Office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879. Vol. LXXXIII. No. 10. November 22, 1939.

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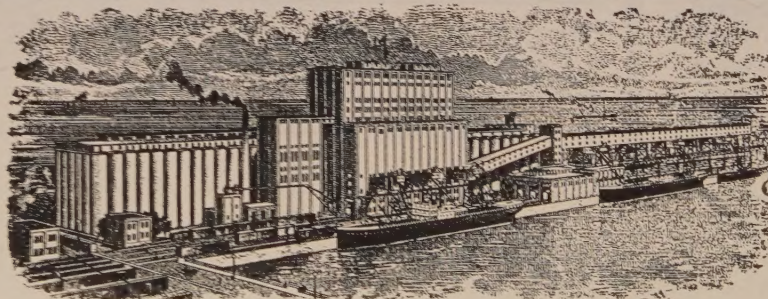
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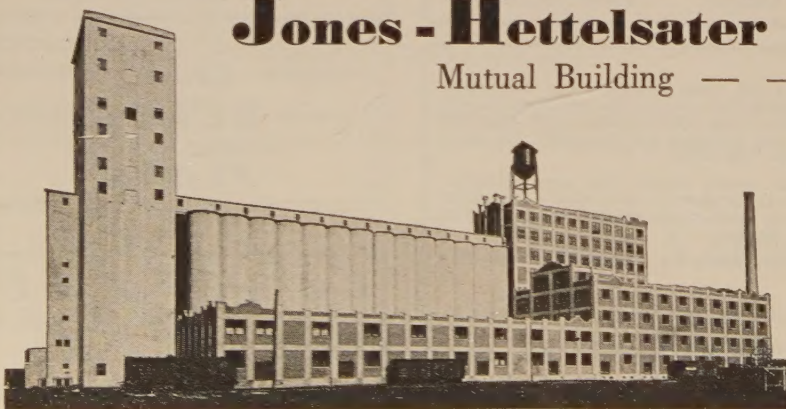
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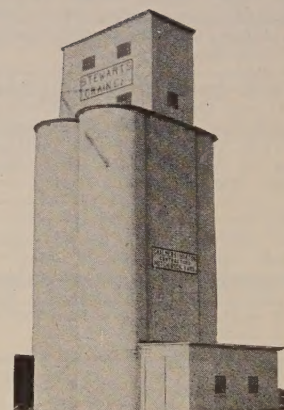
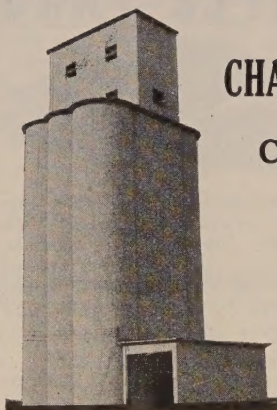
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**WEST CENTRAL INDIANA**—40,000 bu. grain elevator, 75 bbl. flour and feed mill; long established; might lease to responsible party. Address 83W2, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

## SEEDS FOR SALE

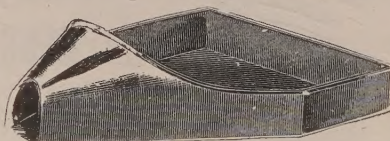
**FOR SALE**—Lespedeza, Cow Peas, Soybeans. Inquiries invited. Shultz Seed Co., Inc., Olney, Illinois.

**GOOD FARM SEEDS**—Hybrid seed corn, Iowa 931-939, Iowa 13 dealers wanted; German Millet, Sweet Clover, Alfalfa, Red Clover, Wis. 38 Seed Barley; other farm seeds. Allen Joslin Seed Farm, Holstein, Iowa.

## SAMPLE ENVELOPES

**SAMPLE ENVELOPES—SPEAR SAFETY**—for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed. Made of heavy kraft paper, strong and durable; size 4½x7 inches. Have limited supply to sell at \$2.35 per hundred, or 500, \$10.00 plus postage. Sample mailed on request. Grain & Feed Journals, 332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

## SAMPLE PANS



Formed by bending sheet aluminum, reinforced around top edge with copper wire. Strong, light, durable. The dull, non-reflecting surface of aluminum will not rust or tarnish; assists users to judge of the color and to detect impurities.

Grain Size, 2½x12x16½", \$2.00;  
Seed Size, 1½x9x11", \$1.65, at Chicago.

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Consolidated  
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IF YOU DO NOT find the elevator you want advertised, place your wants in the "Elevators Wanted" section and you will receive full particulars regarding many desirable properties not yet advertised.

## SITUATION WANTED

**WANTED**—Position as manager in country elevator in Indiana; nineteen years' experience in grain and feed business; good reference. Address 83X6, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

**EXPERIENCED** office manager, 35, married, desires position with grain or feed concern; employed as treasurer and general office manager with grain company; available Jan. 1, 1940, due to reorganization; excellent references including my present employer. Address 83X3, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

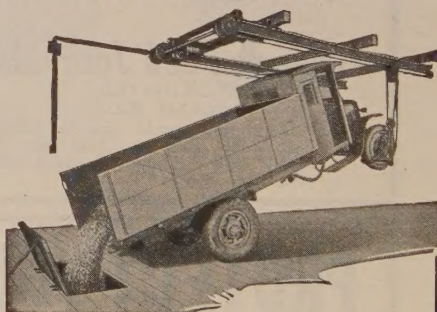
## HELP WANTED

**MANAGER WANTED**—Needed about January 1st, young, experienced, capable man for country elevator; would allow interest; unusual opportunity for right man. Address 83W3, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

IF YOU ARE calling on country elevators or have friends who do, we have a proposition which should prove of interest. We have an article which can be used in every elevator, and want salesmen in all states who can handle it in addition to their present lines. Liberal commission. Elevator men, show this ad to men who call on you and whom you think may be interested. Address 83W1, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

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For Electrical Power



A dump that fills all requirements. Capacity from smallest wagon to largest truck. Dumps from any length vehicle into one dump door. By adding extension will dump into any number of doors. Operating connections at each door. Can be installed in almost any driveway. Installation simple and very reasonable. All parts of dump in plain view above driveway floor. Vehicles can be raised to any angle for dumping. Can be stopped and started as desired. Under complete control. All-steel power unit completely assembled. Substantially constructed. No delicate parts. **SPEEDY, SAFE and SIMPLE** in operation.

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PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER

Gentlemen:—I wish to try the semi-monthly *Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated* to learn if I can get any helpful suggestions from the opinions, practices and experiences of other grain dealers. Enclosed please find Two Dollars for one year.

Name of Firm.....

Capacity of Elevator

Post Office.....

..... bus.

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## MACHINES FOR SALE

**CORN CUTTER & Grader**—has motor—used very little. 82A7, Grain & Feed Jnl's., Chicago.

**FOUR BUSHEL**, Richardson Automatic scale, A-1 condition, \$150.00. Glasgow Co-op Ass'n, Glasgow, Mo.

**FEED MIXER**—one ton—floor level feed—has motor—good as new. Write 82A9, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

**HAMMER MILL** with 25-h.p. motor and all attachments. Priced to sell. Write 82A10, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

**FOR SALE**—No. 10 Monarch ear corn crusher; right hand; like new used four months, \$200. Madison Milling Co., Madison, Minn.

**FEED MIXER** for sale, has motor, and a late machine. Need space. Will sacrifice. Write 82A8, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

**FOR SALE**—Rebuilt Attrition and Hammer Mills, Mixers, Corn Cutters, Engines, Motors, Etc. Weaver Sales Corp., Corn Exchange, Minneapolis, Minn.

**FOR SALE**—60 h.p. GE, three phase 60 cycle, induction motor, voltage 220, 700 r.p.m., complete with pulley, base, and starter: \$375.00; used less than year. Old-Fashioned Millers, Inc., St. Paul, Minnesota.

**FOR SALE**—1 40 h.p., 3 phase, 720 r.p.m. slipping motor; 1 10 h.p., 3 phase, 1,700 r.p.m.; 2 5 h.p., 2 phase; 2 bbl. mixing machine, good condition. Acme Burlap Bag Co., Inc., 42-44 Emerson Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

**FOR SALE**—1 75 h.p. Allis-Chalmers, Ind. Motor, 3 ph., 60 cy., 440 v., 720 r.p.m., starter; bargain; 1 200 h.p. Fairbanks-Morse ball bearing, Ind. Motor, 3 ph., 60 cy., 440 v., 1200 r.p.m., with outboard bearing, all on cast iron base, with starter; like new. Ralston Purina Co., Fort Worth, Texas.

## MACHINES FOR SALE

**FOR SALE**—Feed mixers, stationary or may be mounted on trucks or trailers; rotary hog feeders; grain blowers. Bargains. Eckardt Mfg. Co., St. Paul, Minn.

**DOAK SPOUT HOLDER**—"Best on earth." Price \$10.00, satisfaction guaranteed; full information on request. Manufactured and distributed by Superior Mfg. Co., Albert City, Iowa. Sold by several elevator supply houses.

**DIESEL ENGINE**—30 h.p. Venn Severn, 350 r.p.m., in first class condition; can't be beat for cheap power, we had to have more power and replaced it with a 60 h.p., absolutely was not taken out because of trouble. E. H. Morris, Crossville, Ill.

**CORN SHELLERS AND CLEANERS**—Good used No. 22, No. 23, and No. 24 Western Corn Shellers, and No. 33 and No. 34 Western Gyration Cleaners; have one each of the above machines, priced to sell quickly, each one is in A-1 condition. Would sacrifice to anyone willing to buy them all. E. H. Morris, Crossville, Illinois.

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Large stock of motors and generators, A.C. and D.C., new and rebuilt, at attractive prices. Special bargains in hammermill motors, 25 to 100 H.P., 1200 to 3600 R.P.M. Write for stock list and prices. Expert repair service.

V. M. NUSSBAUM & CO., Fort Wayne, Indiana.

**MOTORS-PUMPS**: Guaranteed rebuilt electric motors, pumps, etc. Largest stock in Illinois, outside of Chicago. Will take your equipment in trade; also offer emergency motor repair and rewinding service. Distributors for Wagner and Peerless motors, specially adapted for farm and grain elevator application. We offer free engineering advice on your problems. Write us without obligation. New illustrated bulletin No. 23, just off the press, will be mailed on request. Rockford Power Machinery Co., 6th Ave. and 6th St., Rockford, Ill.

## MACHINES WANTED

**WANT TO BUY** elevator cups, 4"x8" and 5"x9" and elevator belting 9" and 10", all to be in good condition. Advise quantity and price, describe fully. Address 83V7, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

**Some SERVICE** to your ads. I sold my elevator to the first man that answered the ad. But I received a nice number of inquiries, too. Kansas Dealer.

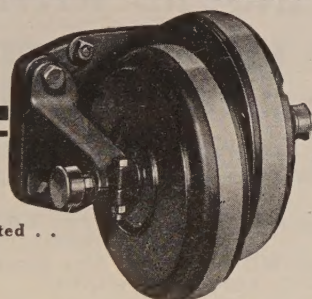
## SCALES FOR SALE

**SCALES**—Motor truck, warehouse, dump, tank and hopper. Bargains. New and used. All capacities. Guaranteed. 30 day free trial. Bonded Scale Co., Dept. GFJ, Columbus, Ohio.

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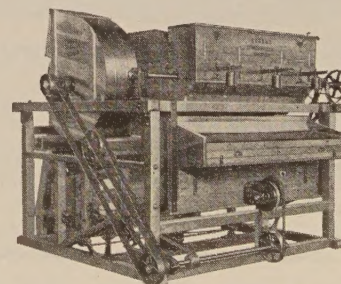
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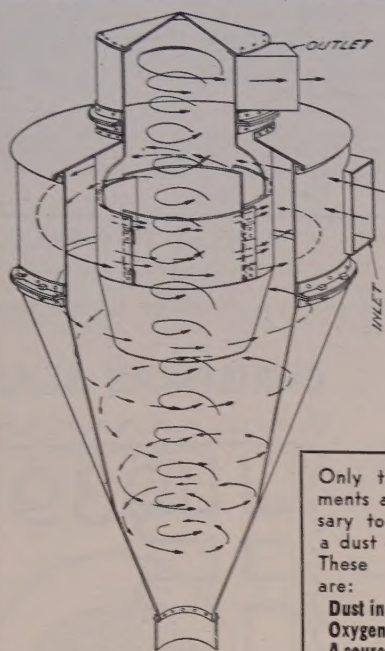
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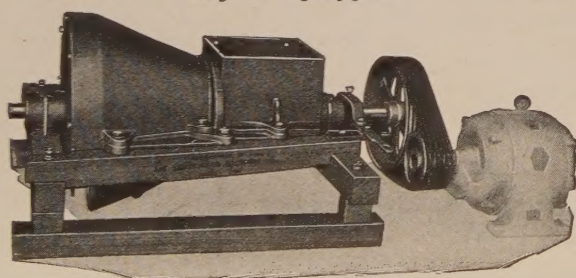
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All shellers are adjustable for different kinds and sizes of corn.

Made in five sizes 80 to 1,500 bushels per hour. Available in several styles.

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# GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED  
INCORPORATED

332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.  
Charles S. Clark, Manager

A merger of  
**GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL**  
Established 1898

**AMERICAN ELEVATOR & GRAIN TRADE**  
Established 1882

**THE GRAIN WORLD**  
Established 1928

**PRICE CURRENT - GRAIN REPORTER**  
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improving of grain, feeds and seeds.

**SUBSCRIPTION RATES** to United States, Canada and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy current issue, 25c.

To Foreign Countries, prepaid, one year, \$3.00.

**THE ADVERTISING** value of the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

**LETTERS** on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaving grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

**QUERIES** for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO, ILL., NOVEMBER 22, 1939

IF the price of soybeans keeps on going up we will have to put them in the safe over night.

THOSE who heard the president of the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation extol the virtues of the food stamp plan at the National Food Chains convention listened in vain for any suggestion that this was not a permanent emergency.

**PUBLIC SENTIMENT** against the heavily laden trucks which are responsible for so many disastrous accidents on our paved highways is growing stronger and stronger in favor of heavier taxes for the destroyers of highways intended originally for light passenger cars.

**BELIEVE IT OR NOT** as many grain elevator operators are injured by elevator accidents due to moving machinery as are injured by automobile accidents. In fact, our news columns in this number tell of two grain men injured by automobiles and only two injured by the moving machinery of their elevators.

THE BUYER who overbids his own "Prices of the Day" destroys the farmers' confidence in his posted prices.

**CORN BUYERS** who accept and pay for husks, encourage more carelessness in the operation of the machine pickers. If all machine picked corn was heavily discounted to allow for worthless trash contained, farmers would exercise greater vigilance in removing the husks.

**PHOSPHATE** fertilizer for wheat in the Northwest is promising results as profitable to the growers as hybrid corn has been in the corn belt. Country elevator operators who make it easy for their farmer patrons to obtain this fertilizer benefit themselves also in the increased amount of grain to be handled at their station.

THE APPROACH of zero weather always seems to bring an increase in the number of country elevator fires, because operators neglect to inspect carefully their heating equipment before starting a fire. Recorded in this number are seventeen elevator fires, many of which could have been prevented through greater vigilance on the part of elevator owners.

AN INQUIRY is on foot at Minneapolis into the disposition of samples after they have served their purpose. The samples, of course, are part of the shipments from which they are taken, and if any revenue is derived from sale of samples the proceeds properly could be applied to reducing the cost of sampling and grading paid by the shippers who contribute the samples.

**HANDLERS** of hybrid corn who overlooked the report of shelling tests made by an Ohio grain elevator operator and published on page 403 of the Journals for November 8th will find other reports in our department devoted to "Field Seeds" that denies implication of disappointing results from all varieties of hybrid seed. It is very evident that some of the hybrids are much less desirable than others.

**WATER BARRELS** are of little help in extinguishing fires unless they contain a solution of calcium chloride. A barrel full of a non-freezing solution on every floor of the elevator gives the owner a feeling of security that is not obtainable in any other way. Whenever a water barrel or a pump tank extinguisher is located where it is likely to be exposed to freezing temperature, a stronger solution is needed to prevent freezing. Whenever the temperature falls to zero 2½ lbs. of calcium chloride per gallon of water should be used and when the temperature falls to 8 degrees below, 3 lbs. should be used to a gallon of water.

**BANKERS** of Rochester, N. Y., are showing a proper spirit in holding out for their charge of one per cent for clearing payments under the relief stamp plan. The bankers are suffering from government competition in their own business that has reduced interest rates to the vanishing point. Bankers and other businessmen who are taxed to death should not be expected voluntarily to contribute to government extravagance.

**FEED GRINDERS** are taking extra precautions to protect their grinding mills from iron and installing electro-magnetic separators to remove tramp iron and other hard substances. Not only will the installation of these magnets help to reduce the power bill, but they will also prolong the life of all grinding surfaces and minimize the dust explosion hazard. Twenty-one news items in this number of the Journals tell of the installation of electro-magnetic separators. So many improvements have been made in these separators that no feed grinder can afford not to install the best obtainable with a view to providing greater protection for his grinding machinery.

THE HEAVY trucks now transporting heavy loads of grain to country elevators are putting the small capacity scales out of business. Many country buyers are posting signs warning truck drivers not to drive on to their scales with a load in excess of ten tons which was the weight of the average car load of grain fifty years ago. The 5 and 10 ton scale is obsolete, and no grain buyer in the grain surplus states can afford to invest money in such a scale. If he does, the heavy trucks are likely to wreck it. Our news columns this number contain notices of the installation of eleven 20 ton truck scales. These scales are so strong, they will be able to sustain any load that can safely pass over the average country culvert.

SINCE the government inaugurated its policy of making non-recourse loans on corn the market price and the loan have never been very far apart. The open market price has been close enough to the loan level to make it profitable for many farmers to disregard their acreage allotment and produce as much corn as they could. Grain dealers approached by farmer patrons for advice should point out how they may profit most, as this is a business proposition, not a question of religion, loyalty or patriotism. The farmer who grows 50 per cent more corn is ahead of the game even if he sells 10 per cent under the loan. What can be done is shown by a well known hybrid corn seedsman of El Paso, Ill., who grew an 80-acre field of corn at a cost of \$2.77 per acre, excluding seed, and expected a yield of 125 to 145 bus. per acre.



OIL FIRED heat driers are giving such satisfaction to users, many improvements are likely to be made in the drying facilities in hope of making the drying operation automatic.

## Public Liability of Elevator Operators

Besides the liability for personal injury and property damage at the grain elevator the proprietor is liable for damages when a trucker in his employ causes loss or injury to the public while in the course of his employment.

Those who contract with a trucker to move the grain at a price for hauling without exercising any control over the operation are not liable; but in most cases it is more economical to own the truck and direct the activities of the driver, in which case the proprietor is liable, not alone for workmen's compensation but for public liability.

Even when the equipment is kept in good condition and regularly serviced, and care is exercised in selection of drivers, unavoidable accidents will happen.

The safe way to avoid heavy and unexpected loss thru damage suits is to obtain the protection of insurance, making certain the wording of the policy covers the hazard in mind.

## Unfair Subsidizing of Competing Business

Grain shippers whose business in some localities has been ruined by truckers using the highways can not approve the scheme to intensify this competition by building 28,000 miles of superhighways as advocated by the chief of the United States Bureau of Public Roads at a meeting Nov. 13 of the American Petroleum Institute at Chicago.

This superhighway system would cost an estimated \$40,000,000,000; and the motorists can not pay for the system, as according to the president of the Automobile Club at the same meeting most motor owners earn less than \$30 per week. If built the system would be paid for by real estate and income taxes, that would cut down the buying power of the public to the point where they could not afford to buy cars in which to ride on the costly highway.

This fallacious scheme of the chief of the Bureau of Public Roads is a fair sample of bureaucratic thinking.

The cost of building or improving roads should be assessed against the beneficiaries in the degree that they are benefited, whether users of the highways or owners of lands in the territory benefited. If paid for by the general taxpayer they will be built where not needed, while if paid for by the beneficiaries they will be built only where needed.

## Why Not Entrust Handling of Surplus to Merchants of Experience?

The conviction prevails with all students of government that it is not within the proper province of government to serve in any capacity, but the present administration seems to have an uncontrollable ambition to engage in all lines of business. The woeful waste of the railroad administration under the guidance of General Manager McAdoo bears proof positive that government management of any business makes for waste, inefficiency and extravagance. It has always been so in every business experiment of every civilized government throughout the world. Why any nation should hope to succeed in a business undertaking is difficult to comprehend. Hundreds of cities have attempted to operate public utilities, but most of the experiments have been abandoned because of the excessive burden on the taxpayers.

The ambitious plans of the federal electrical administration have no limits and some of the bureaucrats are out with schemes to displace all private electrical enterprise in the eastern half of the country which can be depended upon to multiply the heavy losses of the TVA in its electrical operations. Senator Wagner insists that the government should take over all the insurance business which would more than double the present civil list.

It may be that the champions of the ever normal granary are convinced that no one needs any experience to succeed in the grain business, but the grain merchants of the land have learned that while experience is by far the most expensive teacher obtainable, few get far without it.

The excessive loans made by the CCC on grain stored on the farms has resulted in the ultimate ownership of the collateral and the piling up of a surplus in the public show windows that persists in depressing market values of all grains.

Doubtless, the CCC could have obtained ample storage room for the grain which it held as collateral, but it bought many thousand steel bins without realizing that the cost of filling the bins and transferring their contents eventually to box cars would increase the cost of handling grain much more than the elevator men of the land would have charged for storing the grain in a modern elevator with mechanical facilities for handling in and out as well as for turning the grain should it get out of condition.

A number of the steel bins have burst and, doubtless, more of them will burst because of their flimsy construction, but weevil, water and heating seem sure to result in unexpected losses long before the grain is removed from the steel bins.

The bureaucrats in charge of the AAA seem to be laboring under the wild im-

pression that the grain elevator operators of the land who have experience in handling grain are not entitled to any consideration. These men have long handled grain successfully and know how to care for it, yet the bureaucrats have entrusted local committee men with the task of safely storing 257,000,000 bus. of corn and 155,000,000 bus. of wheat without either experience or facilities that permit of the adoption of modern handling methods. Not only is this impractical experiment unfair to the grain merchants who have long specialized in the business and provided modern facilities for caring for the farmers' grain, but their past success in handling grain proves their facilities and methods to be dependable. There is no excuse whatever in entrusting the handling of surplus crops to the inexperienced.

## Shippers Must Reject Bad Order Box Cars

Although the railroads ordered 5,413 box cars during the month of September, the condition of the average box car tendered grain shippers for loading is such that grain merchants owe it to themselves to inspect carefully every car tendered for loading, because of the run down condition of railroad rolling stock. Between September 1 and October 3, the Quaker Oats Co. rejected at Cedar Rapids, Ia., 198 cars tendered it because the cars were unfit for loading.

The heavy traffic since the beginning of the new war has put extra strains on all railroad equipment; naturally, in their haste to supply empties to country grain shippers, they spot many cars that are unfit for loading with grain. The need for car liners is greater than it has been for seven years, because in the interim, the railroads' rolling stock has been so badly worn that the supply of new box cars is in urgent need of replenishing.

The country elevator men can materially reduce their shortages by the liberal lining of defective cars with heavy paper. Alert dealers always will reject the worn out cars unless they have time contracts to fill. It is much more satisfactory to cooper a car carefully and thoroughly so as to insure the delivery of all grain loaded into it at destination, rather than to send it on its way leaking and making it necessary for the shipper to engage in a long contest with the railroad claim agent to secure reimbursement for his loss.

Shippers should be able to cooper the average car well enough to minimize losses of grain in transit and care in cooperating will not consume near as much time and worry as trying to collect even a just claim from the average claim agent.

THE POOR WORK being done by portable shellers justifies a heavy discount for broken kernels.



## Weevil Are Worse Than Ever

A recent survey of inspection certificates of grain arriving in the central markets south of the Canadian boundary disclose the presence of weevil in more shipments than for many years and calls for greater vigilance in their extermination. Fortunately, no variety of grain weevil thrives in a temperature much below 55 degrees and the lower the temperature gets, the activity of weevil declines so that any grain dealer having badly infested grain can blow the grain on a cold day and get rid of most of the live weevil.

Hydrocyanic acid gas, like bichloride of carbon, is not effective below 60 degrees; in fact, no fumigant is ever effective if applied only at the top of a bin of grain in cold weather. It is far better to spray chloropicrin into the stream of grain as it passes into the bin than to apply it at the top of the grain after the bin is filled.

Inspection of wheat stored on Southwestern farms discloses most alarming conditions, but with the approach of cold weather the numb pests will cease their activities. The longer any grain is in storage, the greater is the probable damage by weevil.

All fumigants are far more effective with the temperature above 70 degrees; however, weevil are present in such large numbers that grain owners must exercise greater vigilance than ever if they are to escape heavy losses.

## More Caution Needed in Accepting S/O Bs/L

Last month Patrick J. Brennan induced the Burlington railroad to set off two box cars at a non-agency station on the Burlington, called Roy, Colo. He then induced the station agent at Hudson, Colo., to issue two S/O Bs/L covering the grain which was supposed to be in the cars. The agent put his station stamp on the Bs/L and Mr. Brennan hastened to Denver and obtained an advance of \$1,800.00 from a well known grain receiver, but sad to relate, when the box cars arrived, they were empty.

The Burlington which, of course, is responsible for issuing false Bs/L immediately got on the trail of Mr. Brennan and found that he had cashed his check, bought a new automobile and started for eastern Colorado where he had a son living on a farm near Wray. He was soon apprehended and the automobile and much of the cash recovered. Mr. Brennan tried this same trick on the U.P.R.R. the previous week, but they delayed issuing Bs/L until inspection disclosed the swindling intentions of Mr. Brennan.

While the railroad was clearly responsible for issuing false Bs/L and will make restitution to the receiver imposed upon, it would seem all important that

railroads exercise greater caution or else receivers refuse to pay for S/O Bs/L until grain has been unloaded and inspected. The practice of paying sight drafts against S/O Bs/L is so common, it invites sharpers to swindle both the railroads and the receivers. More caution, more care would help to prevent impositions in connection with grain shipments tendered by strangers.

## The Wheeler Tax on Wheat Products

The so called "certificate plan" embodied in the Wheeler bill is but a processing tax in disguise, and accompanied by all the evils of a tax on bread.

There is real danger of its passage. Its promoters fear that if not enacted into law there will be no money available to finance future agricultural subsidies. Nearly one billion dollars are estimated by agricultural leaders as needed to subsidize crop control and so-called farm aid programs.

The bill makes the miller or other user of wheat a tax collector by requiring him to purchase what are to be known as "wheat allotment certificates" covering the amount of wheat used in the product sold, not from the treasury or the post office, but from the Secretary of Agriculture, at a price determined by the secretary with the aid of a committee.

The added cost may be as much as \$2 per barrel of flour, which is certain to reduce the consumption of bread and injure the business of millers, bakers and wheat growers. It would be an unjustifiable tax on the poor man's loaf.

Wheat handlers must join in a campaign to inform the consuming public just what will be the effect of this insidious attempt to levy a hidden tax on the consumer. Before Congress takes action on the proposal public sentiment must be aroused.

## Railroad Protected by Cut-Throat Lease

A warehouse on the right of way burned and the owner, Maggie Barnes, recovered \$800 damages and \$150 attorney's fee of the Missouri Pacific Railroad Co. under the law of Arkansas, Section 11147, making railroad corporations liable for loss by fire thru operation of the railroad, regardless of negligence.

On appeal to the Supreme Court the railroad company obtained a reversal Nov. 28, 1938, on a showing that the written lease of the right of way site contained the usual clause exempting lessor and placing on lessee all risk of loss, injury or damage of any kind or nature to any building or structure or any goods, merchandise or chattels on the premises whether by fire, flood, or other agency.

Lessee had been notified to remove the warehouse, but left it to the railroad to remove as provided in the lease, and quit using the warehouse. The annual rental of \$36 a year lessee continued to pay on account of other buildings on the right of way. Lessee supposed the lease on the building alone was canceled, depriving the railroad company of its protective clause, but the Supreme Court held it to be in effect.—121 S.W. (2d) 896.

## Wheat Cargo Damaged by Damp Lumber

The King Line, Ltd., owner of the steamship King Idwal, was made defendant in a suit brought by three grain merchants of London, Eng., holders of Bs/L for wheat shipped in the vessel from Vancouver, B. C., and damaged by sweat.

Plaintiffs called as a witness S. J. Duly, head of the Department of Commercial Products at the City of London College who has worked on the question of carriage of goods by sea for 20 years and has investigated the question of moisture products—particularly in relation to timber, wheat and wood-pulp—and has been in British Columbia for that purpose. He did not see the wheat or the timber which formed the cargo on this voyage. His evidence is that No. 3 Manitoba wheat has a range of moisture 12.2 to 13.9 and No. 2, 11.9 to 12.2, and that both are quite dry wheats. The sample wheats he alleges to be a mixture of No. 3 and of feed wheat and therefore not graded. Feed wheat is also a dry wheat. No. 3 being the dampest class of wheat, he took as a hypothesis this class of wheat, and his evidence was that this class of wheat, containing less than 14 per cent moisture, would not sweat even in the absence of ventilation. If it were damaged by sweat, the cause must be sought outside it.

As to the timber, this also he did not see. He is familiar with Vancouver trade timber, and had practical experience in its stowage. His evidence was that, with the exception of manufactured goods, timber shipped from Vancouver was almost entirely unseasoned. Seasoned timber contained 14 to 17 per cent moisture; unseasoned timber 25 to 40 per cent moisture. The effect of unseasoned timber was to render the air in its neighborhood almost saturated. And when stowed above dry grain, the effect is twofold: (1) the grain will continually absorb moisture from the damp air which is set up by the timber; (2) as the ship gets into cold weather and temperatures fall, the damp air round the timber condenses on the ship's sides and runs down into the wheat.

As to woodpulp, his evidence was that the moisture in damp pulp ranged round 12 per cent. In dry pulp, used for artificial silk, 6 per cent. The pulp as described in the manifest was damp pulp. And placed on top of dry wheat, the two processes referred to above, in the case of timber, would act in the same way, to a lesser degree.

On account of bad weather the ventilators had to be closed 18 days out of the 47 days of the voyage; and 20 tons of the 2,500 tons of wheat was damaged by sweat.

Mr. Duly's evidence is that the absence of ventilation would not increase the danger of sweating in wheat unless it was stored near a hot tunnel. And that where a large quantity of wet or unseasoned timber is stowed on dry wheat, the wheat must become damp whether ventilation is closed down or not.

The survey reports show that condensation had taken place in every hold where the wheat was stored.

The suit was heard in London by Judge Hugh Beazley, who gave judgment in favor of the grain merchants.

## How the Grain Dealer Wins

The biggest and best game on earth is the game of 'the Golden Rule. Two or more can play at a time. To begin the game properly, there is one thing you must always remember: You move first. Another interesting feature is, you do not have to beat to win. You win when you make a friend, and the only way you can make or hold a friend is by first being one.

—The Uplift.



## Asked—Answered

[Readers desiring trade information should send query for free publication here. The experience of brother dealers is most helpful. Replies to queries are solicited.]

### Depressing the Price of Corn

*The Grain & Feed Journals:* We were very much interested in the front cover page of your last issue, showing the government corn stored at Indiana stations. We placed this in a prominent position in our office and attached a sign to it that this was one of the reasons for the low price of corn. We assure you that it has caused plenty of comment among the farmers in our community, and wish to congratulate you on this particular issue.—McGuffey Elevator Co., by E. E. McConnell, McGuffey, O.

**Ans.**—Exhibiting large stocks of corn or any other commodity in the public show windows can always be depended upon to depress the market value of that commodity. While the AAA may desire to help the corn growers, its practices have exercised a most depressing influence on values.

### Effective Poisons for Your Rats

*Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated:* Rats do not like exposure in cold weather so are seeking refuge in and under our corn cribs and about our elevator. What can we do to get rid of them?—I. B. M. & Co.

**Ans.**—Two poisons, red squill and barium carbonate, are recommended by the entomologists of the Iowa State College for rat control. Red squill, sold in liquid and powdered form, has an advantage over many other poisons in that it is toxic to rats, but relatively harmless to man and domestic animals. The powder is equally quite toxic to rats, not expensive, keeps well and can be mixed readily with a wide variety of baits.

Barium carbonate must be used very carefully around poultry or livestock as it will be fatal to them if taken in sufficient quantities. It can be used with safety, even in poultry runs, if sufficient care is taken to expose it in inaccessible places.

Altho barium carbonate baits must be moistened with water to overcome the objectionable feature of a dry powder in the mouth, KRO or red squill is effective when mixed with a dry cereal and will keep in good condition for a long time.

### Exemption Under Wage & Hour Law?

*Grain & Feed Journals:* Please refer to Page 382 of your last edition, dated Nov. 8, particularly referring to the last article on the left-hand side of the page, "Application of Wage and Hour Law."

In the third from the last paragraph of this article you say as follows: "The law does not apply to all employers and employees. An employer not engaged in interstate commerce is exempt under the law; and the interpretation exempts him if less than 50 per cent of his trade is across state lines."

We would be pleased to know where you got this interpretation, because less than 50 per cent of our business is across the state line and it is costing us thousands of dollars per year trying to comply with this Wage and Hour Law.—The O'Brien Milling Co., Greenville, O.

**Ans.**: The 50 per cent ruling is not in the law but in paragraph 24 of "Interpretative Bulletin No. 6," and applies to what are described as "retail or service establishments," as follows:

#### Intrastate Commerce Requirements

(24) In determining whether the greater part of the selling or servicing of a given enterprise is in intrastate commerce (i. e., more than 50 per cent of the servicing or selling), two factors should be chiefly considered: (1) The number of sales made within the State in which the establishment is located as compared with the total number of sales of the establishment; (2) the gross income derived from sales made or services performed within the State as compared with the total gross income of the establishment. If an establishment falls properly

within the classification of "service or retail establishment" it is immaterial whether such establishment received all its merchandise from, or did all its financing in, a State other than that in which it is located. Only the flow of goods or services in intrastate commerce resulting from the selling or servicing of the particular establishment has any bearing on the availability of this exemption. Selling or servicing is in intrastate commerce if no element of the particular transaction takes place outside the State in which the establishment is located.

A flour mill is not a selling or service establishment; and under "Interpretative Bulletin No. 5" would come under the wage and hour section because a small portion of its product moves in interstate commerce. The law says "Any goods." That does not mean 50 or any other per cent. We quote from Bulletin No. 5:

(9) Where an employee is engaged in the production of any goods for interstate commerce, the Act makes no distinction as to the percentage of his employer's goods or of goods upon which he works that move in interstate commerce. The entire legislative history of the Act leads to the conclusion that Congress intended to exclude from the channels of interstate commerce all goods produced under labor conditions detrimental to the health, efficiency and general well-being of workers. The President's message advocating the passage of wage and hour legislation stated that "goods produced under conditions which do not meet rudimentary standards of decency should be regarded as contraband and ought not to be allowed to pollute the channels of interstate trade." Congress expressly found in Section 2 (a) (1) that the production of goods under labor conditions detrimental to health, efficiency and general well-being of workers "causes commerce and the channels and instrumentalities of commerce to be used to spread and perpetuate such labor conditions among the workers of the several States." The reference in Section 15 (a) (1) to "any goods" is convincing proof of this intent of Congress to make no distinction as to the percentage of goods which move in interstate commerce. That section makes it unlawful for any person "(1) to transport, offer for transportation, ship, deliver, or sell in commerce, or to ship, deliver, or sell with knowledge that shipment or delivery or sale thereof in commerce is intended, any goods in the production of which any employee was employed in violation of section 6 or section 7."

It is costing thousands of dollars to comply with the Wage and Hour law, as stated by the

O'Brien Milling Co.; and there is no assurance that the Supreme Court will not declare parts of the so-called Fair Labor Standards Act unconstitutional, just as was the original A.A.A. processing tax act, after millers had paid millions of dollars in taxes on wheat at 30 cents per bushel.

Courts refuse to write laws. They take them as they are. The court might throw out this law as placing an establishment shipping a small part of its product across a state line, under its jurisdiction instead of undertaking to legislate by defining a reasonable percentage.

### Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while, as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other merchants from the same occupation. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities to cultivate friendly relations and profit by the experience and study of others.

Dec. 5, 6. Farmers National Grain Dealers Ass'n, Chicago, Ill.

Dec. 12, 13, 14. Farmers Elevtr. Ass'n of South Dakota, Huron, S. D.

Jan. 22, 23. Northwest Retail Feed Ass'n, Mankato, Minn.

Jan. 23, 24, 25. Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Iowa, Savery Hotel, Des Moines, Ia.

Jan. 29, 30. Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n, Columbia Club, Indianapolis, Ind.

Feb. 6, 7, 8. Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of North Dakota, Bismarck, N. D.

Mar. 31, Apr. 1, 2, 3. Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents, Royal York Hotel, Toronto, Ont.

May 23. Grain, Feed and Millers Ass'n of Missouri, Hoxsey and Ben Bolt Hotels, Mexico, Mo.

May 27, 28, 29. Pacific States Seedmen's Ass'n, St. Catherine Hotel, Santa Catalina Island.

June 16, 17, 18. Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Neil House, Columbus, O.

June 20, Pennsylvania Millers & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Harrisburg, Pa.

Restriction on buying laid down by the cash and carry away in effect here was cited as one of the circumstances that will militate against a sharp rise in prices by a group of leading American economic and financial authorities at the Academy of Political Science at New York Nov. 15. Another was the capacity of the British and French to produce more goods and munitions than in the last war.

### Program South Dakota Ass'n

The Farmers Elevator Ass'n of South Dakota will hold its annual meeting Dec. 12, 13 and 14 at Huron, S. D.

Among the prominent speakers on the program are Senator Karl Mundt, Governor Harlan J. Bushfield, E. H. Sexauer, pres. Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n, and H. O. Putnam of the Northwest Crop Improvement Ass'n.

The visitors will enjoy a Dutch lunch and be entertained at a stag party. A dance will be given Wednesday evening. The meeting will be held in the Marvin Hughitt Hotel.

### McDonald Chosen President at Sioux City

An energetic administration of the affairs of the Sioux City Grain Exchange during the ensuing year is assured by the recent election of C. E. McDonald as president.

Most of his business career has been spent in Sioux City. During his connection in an executive capacity with the Terminal Grain Corporation since July 1, 1920, he has gained a thoro knowledge of the grain business.

Mr. McDonald is secretary and manager of the Terminal Grain Corp. and is well posted on the conduct and function of the Sioux City Grain Exchange of which he is a member.



C. E. McDonald, Sioux City, Ia., Pres.-Elect Grain Exchange.



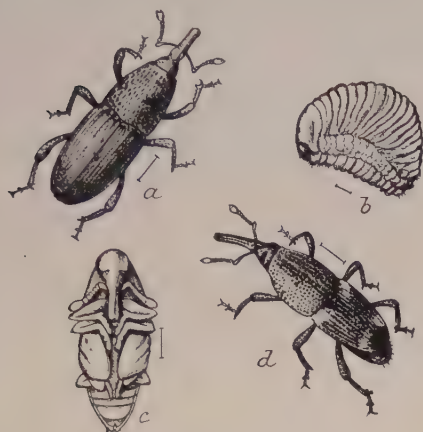
# Fumigating for Weevil

An extraordinary plague of weevil has broken out in the states in the Mississippi, Missouri and Ohio River valleys.

At some markets 50 per cent of the wheat arriving is infested with weevil.

With the approach of cooler weather these insects become dormant, but they still are alive and will become active next spring. Let no one be lulled into a false sense of security by reason of the present inactivity of the insects.

While weevil in wheat does not determine the



Granary Weevil; a, Adult; b, Larva; c, Pupa; d, Rice Weevil.

grade, yet the official rules require every inspector finding live weevils to note on the inspection certificate "weevily."

Wisely the federal rules disregard dead weevil, so that an owner or handler of wheat going to the expense and labor of killing the weevil by heating or fumigation is rewarded by the omission of the word "weevily" if his grain is full of dead weevil. As some pioneers thought of the Indian, the only good weevil is a dead weevil.

Weevil are killed by artificial heat, or fumigation with hydrocyanic acid gas, bisulphide of carbon or chloropicrin.

Heat is sometimes available in a mill equipped with steam heating radiators; but grain handling plants must depend on fumigation. Bisulphide of carbon is best known but has a fire hazard, being explosive when mixed with air. Hydrocyanic acid gas is very effective, but loses power at low temperatures and is extremely dangerous to human life.

Chloropicrin is more than an insecticide. It is a fungicide and bactericide, and grain is sometimes preserved from future deterioration by its purifying effect.

CHLOROPICRIN as an insecticide was first brought to the attention of the grain trade and strongly advocated by the Grain Dealers Journal in September, 1921. It was not then on the market, and there were restrictions on its shipment.

Chemically chloropicrin is trichloronitrome-

thane,  $\text{CCl}_3\text{NO}_2$ . It became known during the world war as tear gas and vomiting gas. At Edgewood Arsenal, Maryland, the government produced 2,776 tons of chloropicrin during the war by distilling a mixture of a cream of bleaching powder with a solution of calcium picrate.

It is a colorless liquid that boils at 112.4 degrees C., and has a specific gravity of 1.692, that is, it is 69 per cent heavier than water. The molecule of chloropicrin is 283 times as toxic to insects as bisulphide of carbon.

One-half pound of chloropicrin to 1,000 cubic feet is destructive to the bean weevil, the Angoumois grain moth, the Indian meal moth and the Mediterranean flour moth. For the confused flour beetle it is necessary to use 1 or 2 pounds per 1,000 cubic feet. For an assured kill of the grain weevil 2 pounds of chloropicrin should be used for 1,000 bus. of grain. In an open bin where the gas is less efficiently confined it may be necessary to use 3 pounds per 1,000 bus. Oats absorb more of the gas and it is necessary to add 1 pound more per 1,000 bus.

The procedure is to sprinkle the liquid on top of the grain in the bin. It turns into a vapor and sinks down thru the mass of grain.

When the grain to be treated is very cold more time and a greater concentration are required; but the authorities do not state what percentage of the weevils is killed at different temperatures.

A better plan is to allow the liquid to flow slowly on a stream of grain being spouted into a bin. Bins or rooms in a building require only 1 pound of chloropicrin per 1,000 cubic feet of space, 24 hours exposure being ample. In a bin of grain an over-night treatment may be sufficient.

Before grinding the grain or baking the flour or using the grain for seed a thorough airing is necessary to remove all traces that might prevent fermentation or germination. If well aired the products are not affected in any way.

Chloropicrin is shipped by the manufacturers in steel cylinders containing 25, 50, 100 and 180 pounds. Smaller quantities are purchasable in a case of 12 one-pound glass bottles, each bottle in a metal can for protection.

HYDROCYANIC ACID GAS is one of the most deadly poisons known to medical men. A person inhaling one breath would not live long enough to take a second breath. All precautions must be taken to keep away from the rooms or buildings in which the gas is employed.

The gas is generated by placing cyanide of potassium (KCN) in sulfuric acid ( $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$ ). The cyanogen (CN) which is poisonous combines with the hydrogen (H) of the acid to form the gas HCN. The chemical reaction is the simplest and all preparations are directed to distribution of the gas and the safeguarding of the life of the operator.

The quantity required is  $\frac{1}{4}$  gramme of cyanide per cubic foot of space to be fumigated. A room 10x10x10 ft. containing 1,000 cu. ft. will require 250 grammes. As there are 28.35 grammes to the ounce divide this by 28.35 to reduce the ounces giving 8 $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. For each ounce of cyanide allow 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  times as many ounces of acid, liquid measure. Allow 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  ounces of water for each ounce of acid.

The acid and water should be distributed in the different rooms in stoneware or china crocks, or wooden pails. The acid should be poured into the water, not the reverse, each crock to contain sufficient water and acid to act upon three pounds of cyanide, the crocks having a capacity of two or three gallons each. The cyanide is tied up in three-pound paper packages, and one package suspended over each crock by a string from the ceiling into which a screw eye has been screwed. All the strings from the screw eyes are gathered to one point

near the door where the operator is to make his quick exit.

Starting on the top floor the operator lowers the cyanide into the crocks containing the acid and water, closes the door and goes to the next floor below and repeats in each story below to the basement. Do not attempt to escape by ascending a stair in the room after the cyanide has been dropped into the liquid because it is too hazardous. Doors should be barred to keep strangers out.

After 24 hours the door and windows should be opened for half an hour or longer to allow the gas to escape and in tight rooms and basement much longer, before entering. Entry should be postponed until after all the characteristic peach pit odor has disappeared.

If potassium cyanide is not obtainable sodium cyanide will answer. The strongest acid should be purchased, if of weaker strength more must be provided.

The gas will kill all insects and vermin and all larvae.

**Wheat flour** must be made of weaker quality under the war regulations abroad, and since a few pounds of soybean flour added to each barrel of flour effect an improvement in weak flours the demand for soy flour and soybeans may be increased.

**C. C. C. notes** amounting to \$206,000,000 maturing Nov. 2, have been refinanced by the Sec'y of the Treasury to mature Nov. 15, 1941. The retired loan was at  $\frac{3}{4}$  of one per cent, the new loan is at 1 per cent per annum, indicating that the deeper the debtor gets into debt the higher the rate he has to pay.

## Frank Bell Elected President of Omaha Exchange

Frank C. Bell was chosen by the directors of the Omaha Grain Exchange Nov. 17 to head that organization for the ensuing year.

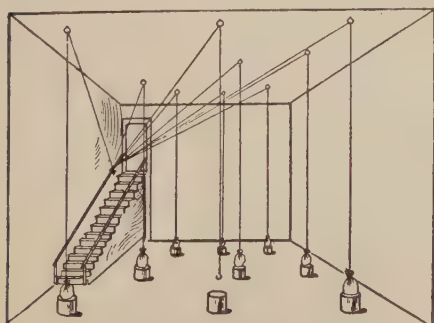
Mr. Bell has served 15 years as a director and 7 years as treasurer of the Exchange. This is his second term as president, the first occasion having been in 1925-26.

He is a member of the Bell-Trimble Grain Co.

R. E. Miller was chosen first vice pres., R. M. Scouler, second vice pres., and A. R. McKinley, treas., Frank P. Manchester continuing as sec'y.



Frank C. Bell, Omaha Grain Exchange's New President.



Cyanide Bags Suspended Over Crocks of Sulphuric Acid.



## Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms or improvements. Dealers having anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade are urged to send it to the Journals for publication.]

### Why Not Protect Your Portable Property?

*Grain & Feed Journals:* Country elevator operators have prohibitive insurance theft rates on seed and similar property because they make little effort to protect their property from midnight marauders, and many insurance companies consider the risk too great for any premium. If grain men can stop the prowlers and thieves, they will step up the quality of their theft risk, and also enjoy lower rates, and under normal values, good lights, properly installed, will reduce the need for the insurance.—A. E. L.

### Speculation May Bring Farmers Loss on Soya Beans

*The Grain & Feed Journals:* On page 379 of your issue of Nov. 8, 1939, you state that were it not for speculation on the Board of Trade, farmers might be getting only 35 cents per bushel for their soybeans.

Your statement is very unfair to processors and we would say shows an utter lack of knowledge of the soybean market. You evidently do not even know that more than ten million bushels have been placed in position for export and that the war in Europe changed the tone of the competitive cottonseed oil and meal markets.

It is undoubtedly true that the speculative football of the Board of Trade has advanced prices to an unreasonable level but perhaps you are among those who believe that no matter how prices are advanced it all works for the farmers' benefit.

Think the soybean processors are and have been willing at all times to pay a fair price for soybeans relative to the price of products and believe if their soybean earnings were segregated from other branches, this would be proved, however, if the futures market of the future functions as it has in the past, there may not be so many mills scrambling for the farmers' beans and the benefits he derived from the speculative element of the Board of Trade may prove an ultimate loss.—A. E. Staley Mfg. Co., H. J. Kapp, Manager Grain Department, Decatur, Ill.

### Domestic Vegetable Oil Preferred to Jungle Oils

*Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated:* I trust that since Mr. J. L. Diricks, Secretary of the National Institute of Oilseed Products, has presumed to accuse me of not knowing what I am talking about in the analysis of the effect of foreign imports of vegetable oils, you will be kind enough to grant me a small, limited space in which I may answer in behalf of the millions of farmers who are producers of cottonseed oil, soybean oil, lard, tallow, etc.

Although this article by the National Institute of Oilseed Products in your issue of Nov. 8th follows the same old arguments that have been advanced by them for a great many years, it does illustrate probably better than many articles the motive or selfish interest behind their arguments.

Today we are spending close to one billion dollars for improving our national defense system and there is every indication that a similar appropriation of at least a like amount may be made next year to further the purchase of arms and munitions and to construct air bases, coast fortifications, etc. Yet every thorough Ameri-

can appreciates that all of this expenditure would be of little value in a prolonged war when we are dependent upon far distant countries to supply, as at present, 50% of our vegetable oil requirements. For a patriotic reason alone, every conscientious effort should be given toward increasing our domestic production of fats and oils.

Years ago the argument that many of these foreign vegetable oils were indispensable was a difficult one to answer. However, the developments in chemistry and the recent broadcasting of these developments through the Farm Chemurgic movement have convinced even the average farmer that all of these oils in the hands of a skilled chemist are almost completely interchangeable. Even castor oil, the bane of our childhood, today can easily and cheaply be converted into a very satisfactory oil for paint utilization. Moreover, the castor bean can be successfully grown in at least thirteen states in the United States, if the revenue from the resulting oil were sufficient to justify. In a similar manner, thousands of acres of tung trees have been planted in our southern states. Perilla grows wild in at least five southern states and its development as a cash crop depends only upon the revenue per acre. Thousands of additional acres could be planted to flax.

A large percentage of the foreign vegetable oils is produced from natural vegetation like the coconut, the palm nut, the babassu nut, etc. To force the American farmer to produce domestic oils in competition with this type of oils from jungle nuts means that the standard of living of the American farmer must be reduced to the same status as that of the South African native or the native interior tribes of South America. Yet it seems that the National Institute of Oilseed Products is perfectly willing to see the American producer of domestic oils face and accept this reduction of standards of living so that their plants, located mainly on the Pacific Coast, may continue to operate at a profit.

However, the American farmer is quite well aware of the facts and the increase in production of soybean oil will be at the cost of foreign oils. The resulting increased production of soy-

bean oilmeal will find a ready outlet in industrial fields in which most competitive meals have little opportunity.—Ralston Purina Co., E. F. Johnson, Soybean Department, St. Louis, Mo.

### Exterminating Rats Effectively

By TRAVELER

"Rat banquets" are being held in Clinton County, Ill. The government is furnishing the red squill poison, and the farmers are spreading it on bits of bread to make a sandwich lunch for the rats.

Trouble with rats is that they breed thick and fast in a land of plenty. Farmers in Breese County denounce them as a plague. They blame the oversupply of rats on bursting cribs filled with corn sealed under Commodity Credit Corp. loans or being held pending new loans.

The "rat banquets" are an organized effort to rid the communities of their over population of rats. All farmers spread the lunches at the same time to prevent the immediate re-infestation of cribs from neighboring farms.

Less troublesome are the rats in Evansville, Ind., according to L. E. Steffee, manager of the Diamond Mills 65,000 bus. elevator on the Belt railroad in that Ohio River city.

"Our city put on a campaign to get rid of rats a year ago," he says. "Each of the industries was assessed proportionately for the cost. My share was \$16 and a few odd cents, which I consider well spent in view of our freedom from rats."

"The city employed experts who infected oat meal with some kind of disease germ that affects only the rats. This bait was planted at the city dump and at various industries."

"Soon we were free from rats. Once in a long while we still see a sick one that soon dies. One showed up the other day. He had hardly enough strength left to work his way to the top of the steps at the elevator loading dock. When he got to the top he sat down; soon keeled over and died. One of the cats we keep around the elevator saw the rat while it was still alive but would pay no attention to it. Some instinct told her that this was another diseased rat."

"The disease, we understand, spreads among the rats. What few rats survive for any period of time infect the new arrivals. Soon the new arrivals are gone."

"Ordinarily the rise of water in the Ohio river in the spring sees the arrival of many rats. This spring we were not troubled. New arrivals either passed us by or were soon infected and died."

"I don't know what bacteria, or disease germs were used in the bait, but whatever was used has been successful in ridding our city of rats."

Corn ground in October is reported by the Corn Industries Research Foundation to have been 8,113,487 bus., against 6,105,872 in October, 1938.

Insect pest control was outlined by Dr. Harold H. Shepard, professor of entomology of the University of Minnesota, at the meeting Oct. 27 of the Northwest Section of the American Ass'n of Cereal Chemists at Minneapolis, Minn.

### Pioneer Grain Dealer Passes On

Alexander Reid, a pioneer grain dealer of Western Canada, died Nov. 16, aged 79 years.

Coming from Scotland in 1882, Mr. Reid and his brother-in-law started a general store at Milford, Man., and bought a farm. He then engaged in the grain business at Stockton and Glenboro, later at Winnipeg under the name Baker & Reid.

The Consolidated Elevator Co. was organized by him and he built the Consolidated Elevator, now Pool No. 3, at Fort William, Ont. Selling his interest, he formed the Western Terminal Elevator Co. and built that house. He was president of the company, an office now held by his son, Cumberland Reid.



Alexander Reid, Winnipeg, Man., Deceased.



# A. A. A. Steel Bin Bursts

"It sounded like an explosion, quite a distance away," said mechanics working in an adjacent garage, describing the bursting of a 2,000 bushel A.A.A. ever-normal granary steel bin at Maroa, in Macon County, Ill., on Nov. 15. Bulging sidewalls, broken reinforcing straps, and torn bolt holes mutely testified to the inability of the bin to hold the 2,223 bushels of 1938 shelled corn which was crammed into it on Oct. 19-20, when Maroa received its first deliveries of sealed corn from Macon County cooperators with the A.A.A. corn loan program.

The bin was the first of sixteen 2,000 bushel bins erected at Maroa by the Macon County A.A.A. Com'ite. These bins vary from the customary construction of A.A.A. steel bins in that the corrugations of the metal are vertical instead of horizontal, bolts holding the side sections are a little farther apart, and galvanized strap-iron bands encircle the bins to give added strength.

Technically, these bins are rated to hold 2,069 bushels. First to be erected under the driving urge of anxious farmers wanting to empty their sealed cribs, this bin was loaded with 2,223 bushels of dry corn of heavy test weight. The bin was erected and filled under supervision of the county com'ite. It sets on the customary gravel foundation, held by a tile retaining ring.

When the bin burst it virtually crumpled. The side walls bulged out above and below the middle reinforcing band. Bolts holding the bottom parts of the wall sections tore out of the metal, and the lapped joints parted to let the corn flow out on the ground.

The Macon County A.A.A. Com'ite hired men with wagons and teams to salvage corn spilled from the burst bin, and agreed to pay George H. Waller, Maroa elevator operator, 2c per bushel to ship it to a Chicago terminal elevator operator, notify the Commodity Credit Corp.

While only one in the group of 16 Macon County bins at Maroa has burst, others show a noticeable bulge above and below the middle reinforcing bands. "We had to put these bins up in a hurry," explained Grover C. Hudelson, Macon County com'ite man in charge of A.A.A. loans, who laid the blame for the collapse on the bolts in the side walls being too far apart. "Farmers were crowding us. If

the roof didn't fit just the way it should on all of the bins, we had to do the best we could. That gunny sack you see up in the ventilating cone is put there to keep snow from blowing in. We've been packing open spaces that way, in the places where roofs don't fit snug to the side walls as well as in the ventilators.

"This is the first bin to burst in Illinois that I know of," he continued, "but we did have a little trouble down at Boody. One of the bins there started to tear out its bolts. We noticed it in time and reinforced it with straps of iron, fastened thru the walls with metal spreader screws."

See outside front cover for photos.

## Reducing the Cost of Producing Grain

A practice that will increase crop production 25 to 30 per cent on thousands of farms in Minnesota and the eastern Dakotas was outlined before 65 prominent grain dealers, millers, University Farm authorities and agricultural leaders at a luncheon meeting in the Nicollet Hotel, Minneapolis, on Nov. 8, by Totten P. Heffelfinger, of Van Dusen Harrington Co. and F. H. Peavey & Co. "This practice," said Mr. Heffelfinger, "is sound because it decreases the cost of production per acre. It is in accord with the present day federal agricultural programs and it simply puts into practice a recommendation that has been advocated for many years by the state agricultural experiment stations.

"Our company has been testing and developing the use of phosphate fertilizer for the past four years. We have closely studied its effects on both large and small scale farming operations and it has proven to be profitable in a majority of instances."

Grain men and others interested in more profitable crop production were invited to join in a general campaign to encourage farmers to give serious consideration to the use of phosphate fertilizer. "A program of this type," declared Mr. Heffelfinger, "is ideally adapted and deserves the support of country grain elevators everywhere. Men in no other business so thoroughly appreciate the problems that farmers

encounter. I consider an educational program of this sort to be a responsibility of grain dealers interested in operating in profitable farming territory."

Three reels of moving pictures in technicolor, showing actual field results this past season, were shown at the meeting and the guests also viewed a phosphate exhibit that had been displayed at the North Dakota and South Dakota State Fairs this fall.

## Paris G. Hughes Charged with Bucketing

Paris G. Hughes engaged in the grain commission business at Great Falls, Mont., June 1, 1938, and until April 30, 1939, operated as a correspondent of Louis N. Ritten & Co., Winthrop, Mitchell & Co. and Moore, McLean & McDermott.

Hughes' books and records were examined by Clarence D. Cook, an accountant for the Commodity Exchange Commission, who found and reported that nearly one-half of Hughes' orders from customers were bucketed.

When notified of the complaint against him Hughes denied bucketing without the agreement, knowledge and consent of his customers; but made no appearance at the hearing at Washington Aug. 18, nor did he file any objections within the 20 days allowed.

Accordingly the United States Department of Agriculture, by Harry L. Brown, assistant sec'y, on Oct. 25 ordered that the futures commission merchant's license of Mr. Hughes be revoked, and that all contract markets refuse all trading privileges thereon to Mr. Hughes.

## More Care in Preparing Cars for Loading

By C. A. LAHEY, vice pres. Quaker Oats Co., before Mid-West Advisory Board

Every milling company has got to be careful in the conduct of its business to guard against the entry of disease, of weevil and other insects getting into the wheat. Their extermination or prevention of entry is a matter to which all mills are giving constant thought and attention and we spend considerable money in the matter of prevention.

The mills are not the only ones affected by conditions of that kind, and if these weevils get into the grain the railroads are affected as much as we are, for after all it is the railroads' duty to provide us with equipment that will safely and properly carry the grain, and we expect them to maintain a program that will produce that result. In some places it is well done. At others, it is not.

I have endeavored to cooperate with the railroad people that are interested with us in preventing these conditions. Nevertheless I mention it as one of our problems. That is not, however, the only instance in which we have difficulty, for we have a large amount of trouble assembling cars after they have been inspected by the railroads, many of them have to be rejected. In this connection, we have been openly criticized by the railroad companies.

Between Sept. 1 and Oct. 3 at Cedar Rapids, we rejected 198 cars after railroad preparation; that is, each railroad there, which makes delivery to a centralized spot, is supposed to do a thoro job with the car before it is delivered to the North-Western. But they don't do it.

The rejections ran as high, in some cases, as 31 cars a day, because we simply could not use the cars. Since the outbreak of the war abroad we have relaxed our methods somewhat although knowing that there was danger in doing it, but the expectation was that we might be able to take some of these cars and use them. I don't know how extensive that practice is all over the country, but certainly it is an expensive practice on the railroads. It means time taken in the preparation and movement of the cars over the terminal when they ought not to be offered for service in that condition.

## Grading of Oats

The oats received at special markets from July 1, 1938, to June 30, 1939, and for the entire country were inspected as follows, in terms of carloads, as reported by the Federal Grain Supervision:

MARKETS	GRADES					SPECIAL GRADES					
	No.	No.	No.	No.	Sample:	TOTAL	Tough	Extra Heavy	Heavy	Bright	Thin
	1	2	3	4	Grade						
WHITE OATS											
Chicago	552	3886	4817	1616	1903	12774	193	16	289	15	448
Minneapolis	297	2622	3922	2459	380	9680	19	136	1212	11	25
Cedar Rapids	109	1347	3623	1230	354	6663	3	-	30	-	83
St. Louis	71	390	363	111	213	1148	7	2	4	9	129
Indianapolis	287	1061	938	280	422	2988	19	-	27	-	11
Portland	363	191	73	24	5	656	7	502	121	456	-
Seattle	296	264	121	65	15	761	6	627	114	409	-
All Other Markets	2083	7349	10644	3545	1196	24817	77	1411	2760	696	1394
WHITE OATS	4058	17110	24501	9330	4488	59487	331	2694	4557	1596	2090
RED OATS											
St. Louis	58	42	27	2	11	140	-	-	9	6	-
Kansas City	119	226	197	121	8	671	-	-	45	34	10
Fort Worth	101	171	228	54	14	568	5	6	42	28	-
All Other Markets	302	554	613	202	157	1828	7	37	128	67	3
RED OATS	580	993	1065	379	190	3207	12	43	224	135	13
GRAY & BLACK OATS	329	20	2	-	21	372	-	9	122	39	-
MIXED OATS	796	1053	793	214	441	3297	5	8	97	54	35
TOTAL, ALL CLASSES	5763	19176	26361	9923	5140	66363	348	2754	5000	1824	2138



## Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds are always welcome.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 10.—Total production of corn in 1939, compared with 1938 (expressed in parentheses 000 omitted) in bushels, is as follows: Corn, 2,591,063 (2,542,238); winter wheat, 550,710 (686,637); durum, 33,144 (40,445); other spring wheat, 155,591 (203,719); oats, 941,230 (1,053,839); barley, 269,540 (252,139); rye, 40,834 (55,039).—Crop Reporting Board.

Dodge City, Kan., Nov. 15.—Rains of from one-half to two inches fell over most of eastern and central Kansas last week improving the top soil condition and should give the undergerminated seed of that area a start, but a great deal more will be needed to put the soil in anything like a satisfactory condition.—Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Dealers National Ass'n.

Minneapolis, Minn., Nov. 10.—Thruout the flax growing area of the Northwest we have had very little moisture this fall and the best flax growing sections are desperately short of rainfall. In a great many places the fall plowing has not been done because of a dearth of moisture. This does not augur well for next season's domestic crop.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

Decatur, Ill., Nov. 11.—Quality of corn never better for this early in the season. Illinois prospective corn yield of 51.5 bus. per acre this year is a record high. In the last three years, favorable seasons and the large increase of hybrid corn were the main contributing factors for the heavy increase in yield. Approximately 4 to 5% of the bean acreage yet to be harvested. As more and more reports are received of final yields, the prospective crop for Illinois keeps creeping up and the crop is now estimated at 43,000,000 bus., with a possibility of final figures showing one million more.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Fort Worth, Tex., Nov. 13.—Mr. J. A. Simons reports on Texas as follows: "Fall planted grains are off to a mighty poor start over this entire belt. Simply too dry to plant in much territory, and that wheat which was planted and sprouted has not done any good. Quick rains are essential if we are to get any sort of fair stand. The writer just completed a trip over the territory south of Amarillo to Clovis and intermediate to Fort Worth and Abilene, and found the same dry conditions over the entire belt. At best we cannot hope for better than a fair crop and without favorable weather from now on we are confronted with a failure."—Oklahoma Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n.

## Government Report on Soybean Crop

Washington, D. C., Nov. 10.—The Crop Reporting Board of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture makes the following report on the acreage and production of the soybean crop as of Nov. 1:

State	Acreage		Production		Average
	Harvested	Yield	1938	1939	
	1939	1938	1938	1939	
	Beans*	per Acre	1928-37	1938	1939
	1939	Bushels	Thousand bushels		
N. Y.	3	17.0	14.0	14	34
Pa.	12	17.5	15.5	48	105
Ohio	374	21.0	21.0	1,173	5,313
Ind.	637	19.5	19.5	3,162	8,404
Ill.	1,795	23.5	24.0	11,678	31,866
Mich.	55	16.0	16.0	103	560
Wis.	18	16.0	14.5	27	112
Iowa	433	19.5	21.0	2,075	5,733
Mo.	65	10.5	10.0	757	609
Kans.	8	10.5	8.0	55	63
Del.	27	16.0	15.5	222	400
Md.	10	15.0	13.0	70	150
Va.	25	12.5	15.0	249	262
N. C.	158	13.0	13.5	1,247	2,015
S. C.	16	6.5	7.0	54	91
Ga.	15	6.0	6.2	51	78
Ky.	15	12.0	12.0	85	168
Tenn.	33	8.0	7.2	150	256
Ala.	19	5.5	6.0	64	99
Miss.	68	8.5	9.0	229	476
Ark.	51	10.0	9.5	168	640
La.	24	8.5	9.0	125	178
Okla.	3	8.5	8.0	37	26
Tex.	3	5.0	5.5	16	15
U. S.	3,868	19.9	20.6	21,833	57,665

\*Thousands.

Ottawa, Ont., Nov. 10.—The total Canadian wheat crop of 1939 as given in the second estimate of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, is placed at 478,965,000 bus., 29,907,000 bus. more than the first estimate made on Sept. 8. Last year 350,010,000 bus. were produced. The barley crop, as estimated, is 103,226,000 bus. compared to 102,242,000 bus. in 1938; the oats crop, 385,930,000 bus. (371,382,000 in 1938); rye, 15,307,000 bus. (10,988,000 in 1938); flax, 2,149,000 bus. (1,339,000 in 1938).

Winchester, Ind., Nov. 15.—Corn husking, we think, is 90 per cent over. Soybeans are all threshed, and there is still some coming in. There has been a remarkable crop in our part of the state, acreage was large and the yield was large. Wheat looks splendid, ground is not covered, but it is thrifty, good color, no bare spots, and the rain we are having, if it is general over Indiana, with a few more warm days we will not see the soil in any of the poorest fields.—Goodrich Bros. Co., P. E. Goodrich, Pres.

Topeka, Kan., Nov. 10.—The month of October was favorable for harvesting corn, sorghums and other field crops but was much too dry for winter wheat, rye, and pastures, according to the Nov. 1 crop report issued co-operatively by the U. S. and the State Board of Agriculture. The past month was the fourth driest October in over fifty years and combined with September made the driest two months' period on record. The estimate of grain sorghum produced is 9,310,000 bus. compared with 14,773,000 bus. for 1938.—H. L. Collins, Agricultural Statistician.

Toronto, Ont.—The area sown and the condition of fall wheat and progress of plowing for the province in 1939, compared to 1938 (expressed in parentheses) is as follows: fall wheat, area sown as a per cent of acreage seeded last fall 105 (98); condition at Nov. 1, 100 equals normal, 98 (98); fall ploughing complete to Nov. 1, 76 (70); total bushels of crops was estimated as follows: Fall wheat, 22,567,523 (19,805,800); spring wheat, 1,548,122 (1,592,300); oats, 87,152,295 (83,198,300); barley, 16,621,011 (16,649,000); fall rye, 1,375,352 (1,439,300); buckwheat, 3,498,915 (3,507,200).—S. H. H. Symons, Dept. of Agr. Statistician.

Winchester, Ind., Nov. 11.—Wheat is coming along beautifully, where it was sowed in corn it is up and almost covers the ground. Where the ground was plowed and wheat sowed it is coming along nicely and seems to be a perfect stand. Hear of yields all the way from 18 to 30 bus. to the acre. The price it is bringing makes it a good crop and indications are there will be an immense crop sown next spring. Talked to one of the best farmers in the county today. He used hybrid corn, plowed his ground 7 inches deep, used 100 lbs. fertilizer to the acre, says his entire corn crop averaged 92 bus. to the acre. He has carried off the prize for several years, having the largest yield. He has splendid black ground.—Goodrich Bros. Co., P. E. Goodrich, Pres.

Enid, Okla., Nov. 13.—Lack of rainfall in Oklahoma since Aug. 1 has seriously affected the prospects for the 1940 crop. Last Thursday, from 1/4 inch to 3/4 inch of rain was received in most portions of the state. This rainfall led us to believe that the drought had been broken. In sections of the state, wheat is up and showing a fairly good color. In other sections, particularly the west central and northwestern parts, scarcely 25 per cent has been planted to date. The south part of the state is reported to be in better shape than the balance, as evidently they received more rainfall than the central and northern part. Effective moisture conditions are reported from Ponca City to Medford, with wheat showing up somewhat better in that section.—Oklahoma Grain and Field Dealers Ass'n.

Decatur, Ill., Nov. 18.—Winter wheat showing general improvement fairly generous rains over most of the state last week were a big help; present condition is fair to good. Nice stands showing good color. Altho reports of drought in the southwest wheat belt give a very unfavorable outlook for the winter wheat crop, the wheat market has gone stale. Apparently the world wheat picture shows ample stocks. Harvesting of the Illinois record soybean crop is completed. The heavy movement is over and elevators that were congested and behind on their unloadings have cleared their tracks. This is one crop that proved very satisfactory to producers. The rapid expansion in soybean production is especially interesting since there has been no artificial stimulation for production, no acreage restriction, no loans and no bonuses.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Springfield, Ill., Nov. 14.—Fall-sown wheat acreage varies from no change to around 10 per cent decrease in the southern half to a somewhat larger decrease in the northern half of Illinois or drier area at seeding time. Wheat condition over most of the main wheat area is rated fair and improving after a late and uneven start.—A. J. Surratt, Sr. Agr. Statistician.

Minneapolis, Minn., Nov. 18.—While premiums paid for cash flax seed remained firm this week, December options dropped noticeably. The largest amount of the December position was liquidated during the week so that little interest remains in that option. The moisture condition thruout the flax growing area of the Northwest is not at all satisfactory. In south central Minnesota there have been a few local rains but the whole territory is far too dry to give satisfactory results to fall work. North and South Dakota have still less moisture. In southeastern North Dakota some early snows have given enough moisture for field work. Last year's corn fields are full of weeds. This does not augur well for next year's flax crop because flax usually follows corn in crop rotation.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

## Corn Crop by States

Washington, D. C., Nov. 10.—The Crop Reporting Board gives the indicated yield and production of corn, with comparisons, as follows:

State	Yield per acre		Production	
	Aver. Prelim.	1928-37	1928-37	1938
	1928-37	1939	(Bushels)	(Thousand bushels)
N. Y.	33.7	35.0	21,221	25,345
N. J.	38.2	39.0	7,186	7,486
Pa.	39.0	42.5	51,087	59,508
Ohio	36.5	49.0	132,297	156,992
Ind.	33.5	51.0	151,195	173,339
Ill.	33.8	51.5	307,592	379,350
Mich.	29.2	35.5	43,167	58,035
Wis.	31.8	37.0	71,042	90,514
Minn.	29.4	45.0	136,346	157,535
Iowa	35.5	51.5	393,143	468,923
Mo.	20.1	28.0	113,655	106,500
N. Dak.	14.1	16.0	16,305	16,186
S. Dak.	12.5	14.5	54,933	35,688
Nebr.	16.7	10.5	139,176	107,735
Kans.	13.2	10.5	80,736	45,290
Md.	30.6	36.0	15,617	18,537
Va.	21.8	26.0	32,225	34,775
W. Va.	24.7	28.5	12,384	12,640
N. C.	18.0	19.5	41,355	46,398
S. C.	13.2	14.5	21,335	26,767
Ga.	9.8	8.5	38,902	53,164
Ky.	21.6	25.0	62,688	74,547
Tenn.	20.9	20.0	60,308	68,570
Ala.	12.6	10.5	39,427	49,700
Miss.	14.7	12.5	36,262	48,544
Ark.	14.5	15.5	29,956	36,218
La.	14.3	15.0	20,098	26,730
Okla.	13.3	14.5	35,912	35,080
Tex.	15.6	16.0	75,962	75,648
Mont.	9.2	11.5	1,259	2,340
Idaho	34.9	33.0	1,225	1,184
Wyo.	10.6	10.0	2,071	2,880
Colo.	10.7	8.5	15,771	11,319
N. Mex.	13.8	13.5	2,928	2,606
U. S.	23.0	28.6	2,309,674	2,542,238

A Nazi swastika and a Communist hammer and sickle chalked on the door of a Boston grain elevator containing 1,000,000 bus. of Canadian wheat awaiting shipment to Great Britain recently caused police to increase precautionary measures along the water front.

## Flat Houses in Pacific N-W to Be Cribbed

At a recent meeting of the executive board of the North Pacific Grain Growers it was reported that the price of grain bags has doubled in a short time and can only be obtained at the prohibitive cost of 15 cents.

Pres. A. R. Shumway, of Milton, Ore., says: "It has been the custom to order the bags about this time of year but we find the purchase of bags for next year is out of the question. We must crib the warehouses which we have been using for sacked grain and store bulk grain in them next year."

C. M. Cook, manager of the Lacrosse Grain Growers, one of the 50 organizations affiliated with the North Pacific Grain Growers, said they have a number of warehouses in the vicinity of Lacrosse and would begin at once to crib them. It was estimated some of the organizations would have to spend nearly \$50,000 in this work.



## Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Decatur, Ill., Nov. 11.—Only a little corn trickling into markets as picking of this year's crop is getting well along. Movement the lightest ever known considering the size of the crop.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Portland, Ore., Nov. 11.—British motorship "Columbia Star" loading wheat for unidentified British ports, the first belligerent vessel to load cargo in Portland under the terms of the new "cash and carry" neutrality measure.—F. K. H.

Vancouver, B. C., Nov. 16.—Grain business has been stagnant since war broke out in Europe; receipts are large and export clearances practically nothing. Port elevators hold 9,300,000 bus. of wheat, 1,440,000 oats, and 64,000 barley.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 15.—Amount of wheat removed from commercial channels as a result of operation of various government programs has passed the 175-million-bu. mark. This total consists of 157 million bus. under federal loans, 11½ million bus. owned by the crop insurance agency, 6 million in the hands of the surplus commodity corporation and some odd lots owned by the C.C.C.

New York, N. Y.—Receipts and shipments of grain for October, as compared with October, 1938 (in parentheses), expressed in bushels, are as follows: Receipts, wheat, 3,072,150 (1,118,300); corn, 146,725 (448,714); oats, 85,100 (127,864); rye, 20,400 (3,400); barley, 696,492 (32,300). Shipments, wheat, 3,104,000 (594,000); corn, (709,000); rye, 124,000; barley, 702,000.—Dept. of Information & Statistics, New York Produce Exchange.

## Corn Movement in October

Receipts and shipments of corn at the various markets during October, compared with October, 1938, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1939	1938	1939	1938
Baltimore	175,791	123,862	.....	.....
Boston	119,569	2,400	.....	.....
Chicago	15,938,000	23,391,000	6,793,000	12,873,000
Duluth	1,143,757	1,064,771	570,435	749,953
Ft. William	.....	1,151	.....	4,765
Ft. Worth	86,250	80,000	43,750	40,000
Galveston	.....	3,000	.....	134,378
Hutchinson	.....	5,000	.....	.....
Indianapolis	2,395,000	2,256,000	1,443,000	1,563,000
Kan. City	1,087,500	1,464,000	361,500	108,000
Milwaukee	1,404,300	3,144,950	301,100	782,500
Minneapolis	2,400,000	4,344,100	1,267,500	890,960
New Orleans	837,205	1,232,447	454,400	1,371,013
Omaha	2,417,901	4,909,800	1,057,015	567,245
Peoria	2,277,800	3,101,500	926,200	1,330,160
Phila.	298,296	56,359	43,312	28,650
St. Joseph	574,000	493,500	124,500	165,000
St. Louis	1,762,000	1,911,000	472,500	401,500
Superior	556,186	640,477	330,293	462,602
Toledo	721,000	488,600	196,000	209,675
Wichita	9,100	11,700	.....	.....

## Wheat Movement in October

Receipts and shipments of wheat at the various markets during October, compared with October, 1938, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1939	1938	1939	1938
Baltimore	349,321	28,198	394,244	16,000
Boston	1,514,415	2,400	.....	.....
Chicago	1,288,000	1,945,000	2,289,000	2,077,000
Duluth	5,222,036	7,643,538	4,827,715	8,256,797
Ft. Wm.	27,505,962	50,129,969	19,908,850	36,120,375
Ft. Worth	170,100	1,060,550	1,104,300	929,600
Galveston	198,000	3,736,500	257,200	745,083
Houston	.....	.....	266,400	573,441
Hutchinson	757,350	1,709,200	.....	.....
Indianapolis	364,000	347,000	206,000	325,000
Kan. City	2,464,000	5,979,200	2,669,890	5,396,120
Milwaukee	138,277	262,813	364,450	344,567
Minneapolis	6,868,500	6,223,130	2,530,500	3,142,120
N. Orleans	184,083	1,215,144	323,767	717,732
Omaha	598,400	1,532,456	348,652	1,316,016
Peoria	85,800	122,700	210,400	542,400
Phila.	332,033	39,664	199,344	217,318
St. Joseph	347,200	576,000	894,400	828,800
St. Louis	1,041,000	1,348,500	1,165,500	1,970,600
Superior	1,814,473	4,385,297	2,006,377	5,438,721
Toledo	805,810	570,000	390,290	533,060
Wichita	1,035,000	1,735,500	775,500	982,500

Fort William, Ont., Nov. 16.—Fort William and Port Arthur lake shipments of wheat are heavy, except to Montreal. Lake vessels are getting 4½¢ a bu. to Georgian Bay ports, 5½¢ to Port Colborne, 6¢ to Buffalo, and 7¢ to Montreal. The demand for winter storage is keen, but little is offered yet, with shippers anxious to make another trip before tying up. The majority of vessels will tie up at Fort William-Port Arthur and at Buffalo.

Ottawa, Ont., Nov. 9.—Canadian wheat in store Nov. 3 was reported as 351,485,163 bus., compared with 349,084,612 bus. for the preceding week and 180,237,612 bus. for the week of Nov. 4, 1938. Wheat in rail transit amounted to 32,952,493 bus. and the amount in transit on the lakes was 5,692,826 bus. for the week ending Nov. 3, compared with 11,451,891 and 6,058,558 bus. for the same period last year. Marketings in the three prairie provinces for the fourteen weeks from Aug. 1, 1939, to Nov. 3, 1939, as compared with the same period in 1938, were as follows, figures within parentheses being those for 1938: 313,946,590 (229,627,629) bus.—R. H. Coats, Dominion Statistician.

Winchester, Ind., Nov. 11.—Drove eighty miles south on Thursday to Greensburg, Ind., thru the best corn belt in Eastern Indiana. I didn't know there were so many slat cribs in the country, not only slat cribs but rail pens and galvanized wire pens, thousands and thousands of bushels more than they could possibly put in their old cribs, and saw a number of new cribs being built in which to put their surplus. On my farm thirty-six acres of corn has been planted for the last fifteen years and we never raised within 1000 bus. the amount we raised this year and fields generally yield just about that way. On this trip south I never saw as many hogs in that particular territory and I have been driving it once a month for five years. Little pigs just weaned, hogs 50 to 100 lbs. and up to 250 lbs., and the way they were mowing away the corn. Saw hundreds of fine young white faced and black cattle. Eastern Indiana corn will fully 90% move off the farms on the hoof. Stock hogs are very high and hard to buy. They are

## Oats Movement in October

Receipts and shipments of oats at the various markets during October, compared with October, 1938, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1939	1938	1939	1938
Baltimore	76,572	87,247	.....	.....
Boston	18,000	21,700	.....	.....
Chicago	1,155,000	2,038,000	934,000	1,465,000
Duluth	1,340,325	1,483,660	993,956	1,197,679
Ft. William	3,460,832	3,030,461	2,275,709	2,699,646
Ft. Worth	36,000	42,000	10,500	18,000
Hutchinson	.....	1,500	.....	.....
Indianapolis	142,000	458,000	198,000	694,000
Kansas City	158,000	254,000	100,000	156,000
Milwaukee	54,240	108,480	57,000	70,300
Minneapolis	1,809,000	1,848,780	2,499,750	716,880
New Orleans	29,685	21,606	3,740	16,345
Omaha	338,000	338,000	405,888	760,020
Peoria	294,000	139,600	334,200	208,000
Philadelphia	242,929	33,096	21,217	41,866
St. Joseph	396,000	476,000	108,000	84,000
St. Louis	230,000	487,000	246,000	370,000
Superior	624,130	1,267,378	353,526	431,000
Toledo	278,495	405,300	1,219,505	356,490
Wichita	4,500	.....	.....	.....

## Rye Movement in October

Receipts and shipments of rye at the various markets during October, compared with October, 1938, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1939	1938	1939	1938
Baltimore	67,483	104,112	.....	.....
Boston	.....	1,100	.....	.....
Chicago	129,000	723,000	162,000	163,000
Duluth	766,997	605,627	568,473	1,012,214
Ft. William	729,427	370,178	290,829	489,515
Ft. Worth	.....	8,750	.....	.....
Galveston	.....	10,500	.....	.....
Hutchinson	.....	1,250	.....	.....
Indianapolis	96,000	67,500	81,000	75,000
Kansas City	16,500	37,500	9,000	.....
Milwaukee	74,995	33,960	38,905	28,865
Minneapolis	1,174,500	804,990	582,000	398,450
Omaha	78,400	92,619	64,820	105,000
Peoria	87,800	101,900	11,000	8,700
Philadelphia	3,541	1,497	4,506	9,397
St. Joseph	.....	.....	.....	1,750
St. Louis	46,500	30,000	42,000	88,500
Superior	499,959	366,859	255,108	513,571
Toledo	12,600	9,800	32,815	4,800

shipping a great many in from the Northwest. Still a little clover seed trickling in, but not very much. Movement of soybeans was the greatest we have ever had in Eastern Indiana.—Goodrich Bros. Co., P. E. Goodrich, pres.

## Rails Get Export Grain Out of Buffalo

By G. E. TOLES

Aroused last year when Oswego, with its state-owned elevator, took the major portion of the east-bound grain transshipment business, Buffalo grain elevator operators now see the picture reversed.

Because Barge Canal vessel operators were too busy with steel to bother about matching the railroads' low 5-cent-a-bushel rate on grain from Buffalo to the Atlantic Seaboard, it has been the railroads this year and not the canals who, for the second time since 1929, have captured the lion's share of the export grain business out of Buffalo.

Pushing Buffalo out in front again as a grain transshipment point, the railroads so far this season have taken 18,468,784 bus. to Atlantic ports, compared with 5,280,000 in all of 1938. On the other hand, only 5,974,086 bus. of grain have moved out of Buffalo via the Barge Canal compared with 10,167,000 bus. last year.

## Large Stocks of Wheat at Duluth

By F. G. CARLSON

The movement to ship out about 10,000,000 bus. of grain to create room for incoming grain has not begun as yet in any volume. At the present time elevators are holding about 33,000,000 bus. The ideal weather continues to hold and lake freighters are busy carrying iron ore eastward on a scale that will far outpass the tonnage moved in 1938. So the boat situation is a little tight as regards getting bottoms to carry grain. The rate on wheat to unload at Buffalo has moved up to a flat 5¢ per bushel.

Canada is faced with a storage shortage on account of the combined large crop and carry over. Elevators there are cramped for space to store grain and room is being sought in this country to bring about relief. Canadian railways have reduced rates on the same basis as is now enjoyed by Fort William and Port Arthur. The 22¢ per 100 lbs. rate on wheat became effective Nov. 13th.

Wheat (3,000,000 bus.) is now enroute from southern Saskatchewan and Alberta to be stored here waiting shipment by lake opening of navigation next spring. This is the first time since 1937 that Canadian grain in volume has been received at Duluth-Superior elevators for storage.

## Hybrid Field Yields 171 bu Per Acre

Roland Resler, a tenant farmer near Cham-paign, Ill., planted a 6-acre field with a bushel of hybrid seed corn, placing hills 40 inches apart and dropping 5 or 6 kernels in each hill. The field had been in sod for several years. The total crop was 1028 bushels or a yield of 171 bu. to the acre. Each hill produced 5 or 6 big ears.

## Barley Movement in October

Receipts and shipments of barley at the various markets during October, compared with October, 1938, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1939	1938	1939	1938
Baltimore	4,368	861	.....	.....
Boston	1,500	.....	.....	.....
Chicago	1,579,000	1,548,000	183,000	213,000
Duluth	744,036	1,939,015	838,724	1,929,058
Ft. William	2,677,080	2,011,725	2,590,527	3,416,347
Ft. Worth	1,250	2,500	2,500	1,250
Indianapolis	.....	.....	1,500	.....
Kansas City	41,600	44,800	8,000	9,600
Milwaukee	2,023,986	2,835,729	566,150	753,522
Minneapolis	4,576,400	4,164,170	3,109,300	3,308,670
Omaha	32,000	73,600	61,640	78,400
Peoria	395,400	308,040	207,200	27,800
Philadelphia	27,020	1,248	27,955	2,624
St. Joseph	.....	14,000	.....	1,750
St. Louis	277,000	188,800	17,600	43,200
Superior	553,420	994,507	244,399	917,866
Toledo	4,200	11,200	25,685	7,165



## Grain Carriers

The railroads ordered construction of 16,497 freight cars, of which 5,413 were box cars, during September.

The C., B. & Q. has increased the proportional rate on grain and grain products from Tampico to Peoria, Ill., in Supp. 16 to tariff G.F.O. 1346-R, effective Dec. 12.

Grain and grain products were loaded into 37,530 cars during the week ending Nov. 4, against 39,460 cars during the like week of 1938, as reported by the Ass'n of American Railroads.

Lincoln, Neb.—Permission to reduce rates on hay and straw to Omaha has been requested of the state railway commission by the Union Pacific, Burlington and North-Western.

Clinton, Ia.—The new elevator of the Continental Grain Co. loaded its first barge load of corn Nov. 12 and 13, said to be the first grain to move out of Clinton by the Mississippi River.

Buffalo, N. Y.—To attract more boats to the grain trade as the navigation season nears its close, the rate for bringing wheat to Buffalo from Ft. William, Ont., by lake vessel has been raised to 5 cents a bushel.—G. E. T.

Lincoln, Neb.—The Burlington's application to substitute a custodian for an agent at Cowles, Neb., is opposed by the Shannon Grain Co., of Kansas City, which annually pays at that station several thousand dollars freight on grain and coal.

J. L. Welsh, pres. of the Omaha Grain Exchange, said the purpose of the Sidney meeting is to form a new organization to attempt to interest the Interstate Commerce Commission in considering a further breakdown of the Colorado common point system.

"The increase of railroad freight traffic in September was the largest in a single month over the previous month of which there is any record; and it produced some striking results," says the *Railway Age*, "among others, extraordinary increases in both gross and net earnings."

Washington, D. C.—The R.F.C. has announced a plan of lending a maximum of \$26,000,000 in addition to the \$14,750,000 due the R.F.C., to the Boston & Maine Railroad Co. to facilitate refunding. Jesse H. Jones suggests that the plan may be applied to other railroads.

The hearing on suspension of reshipping rates from Chicago by rail on grain arriving by river barge that will be held at the Morrison Hotel, Chicago, Dec. 15, is but one of several that may be held by the Interstate Commerce Commission, which has suspended the cancellation of the rates until May 15.

Washington, D. C.—Chester Thompson, a former Congressman from Rock Island, Ill., has been appointed president and chairman of the Inland Waterways Corporation as successor to Maj. Gen. Thomas Q. Ashburn, who claims he was asked to resign because he wanted to run the corporation as a business enterprise and not as a government bureau.

In the event of involvement of this country in war, the additional traffic load would not be greater than 12 per cent of the ordinary commercial traffic load. In other words, the war load at its highest is a small percentage of what might be termed the commercial movement. Such a war load increase does not offer a serious problem to the railroads unless cars are utilized for storage.—M. J. Gormley, executive assistant, Ass'n of American Railroads.

Boise, Idaho.—Examiner Konigsberg will hold a hearing in the Boise Hotel Dec. 5 on the complaint by the state utilities commission and the state grange against the Camas Prairie Railroad Co., in which lower rates of freight are sought.

Drivers of private trucks for grain and feed merchants do not come under the jurisdiction of the Wage and Hour Division of the U. S. Dept. of Labor; but will be under the Interstate Commerce Commission under Section 204 of the Motor Carrier Act. After concluding hearings now in progress the Commission will announce regulations for reasonable maximum hours of private truck drivers. Hours for drivers of contract and common carrier trucks have already been prescribed.

Much if not most of the public money spent to promote inland waterway transportation has been, in my opinion, an economic waste. What the nation needs is for some wholly non-partisan, unselfish, competent body—the Brookings Institution merely as an example—to study the whole transportation field with the end in view of ascertaining the best methods of bringing order into the present chaotic situation.—Fitzgerald Hall, pres. N. C. & St. L. R. R. Co., before Associated Traffic Clubs.

Jefferson City, Mo.—At a meeting in Jefferson City Nov. 10 plans were made to ask the railroads to reduce freight rates on course grain from Iowa to the southern part of Missouri. Requests have been filed with the different railroads and what the outcome will be, remains to be seen. At least, this Ass'n with other organizations are making an effort to get a reduction in freight rates to bring more grain back in the car load column. The railroads seem to be willing to amend their rates to a lower level if commissions will allow them to do so.—A. H. Meinershagen, sec'y Missouri Grain, Feed & Millers Ass'n.

Fort William, Ont.—The embargo on grain shipments from the western prairies has relieved the congestion here to some extent, only 5,000 cars loaded with grain standing on track Nov. 15, against more than 7,000 a month earlier. The elevators could have handled the receipts fast enough but sufficient boats for loading out were not available. On Nov. 10 the additional coarse grain embargo of Oct. 24 was modified to permit acceptance of shipments of oats, barley, rye, flax and screenings. The embargo of wheat shipments to the lakehead, however, is still in force, with exception of damp wheat, which is only shipped on permit.

Duluth, Minn.—The Canadian National Railway has published a tariff reducing rates on grain to Duluth-Superior. The tariff will become effective Nov. 13, naming rates on grain "in bond" to Duluth-Superior (from all Canadian National Railway territory from which the rates to Port Arthur and Fort William are 22c per 100 lbs. or more) on the same basis as applies at the present time from that territory to Canadian head of the lakes ports. This will have the effect of opening up a wide expanse of Canadian territory on the Canadian National Railways to Duluth-Superior on the same basis of rates as is now enjoyed by Port Arthur and Fort William.

Topeka, Kan.—At the conference Nov. 17 called by the governor the railroad companies decided to put into immediate effect voluntary reductions of about 20% on corn, oats and sorghum grains. These rates on grains for feed would apply from and to every station in Kansas and would be published as soon as the railroads could prepare the tariffs and file them. A reduction on cottonseed meal and cake, to be made as soon as the formalities can be completed, will apply from all Oklahoma, Texas, Arkansas and Louisiana mills to all stations in Kansas. On hauls of 200 miles the rate is to be reduced from

21c to 14c; for 300 miles, from 26c to 17c; for 400 miles, from 30c to 20c; for 500 miles, from 34c to 26c.

## Driveway Observations

By TRAVELER

Stubborn refusal to entertain any other suggestion enabled one Illinois country elevator to get 2c a bushel for filling steel bins erected by county com'ites, plus as much as \$10 per bin per year land rental. Carter Euziere, manager of the Leon Euziere Co. at Manteno, Ill., found renting of a blower, rather than buying one, an economical way to fill the bins. He paid a farmer, who possessed a blower, 1/8th of a cent per bu. for putting corn into the tanks, and bought the gasoline for the tractor driving the blower; expects to pay the same to get the corn out, if, as, and when the county com'ite gives him handling and shipping instructions. \* \* \*

Possessed of a corn crib into which he wanted to put his own corn, a coal dealer at one small Illinois town utilized his coal hiker to fill the crib. The coal hiker was pushed back and forth between the coal bins and the corn crib to handle coal and ear corn in turn. \* \* \*

Electric moisture testers have become a common improvement in corn belt elevator offices. So much faster than the old "boiling in oil" method, electric testers keep pace with the fast tempo of the times, read the moisture content of corn or beans in a minute, keep farmers and truckers from standing around waiting for a price quotation, or the "okay for delivery" sign. Recent sales of electric moisture testers on the west side of Indiana include purchases by the Farmers & Gleaners Elevator Co. at North Hayden, and the Farmers & Gleaners Elevator Co. at Belshaw. \* \* \*

J. T. Parlon, operator of the New Richmond Coal & Lumber Co., dealers in grain, coal, feed, lumber and building material at New Richmond, Ind., points out one of the by-products of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration's corn sealing program.

"Farmers," he says, "are natural traders. They would rather trade than pay cash. Under the familiar, so-called old method of doing business, we could sell a farmer his needs in lumber or fencing, and deduct the bill in the settlement we made on his corn. When the corn was sold we got our money without complaint or attempt at evasion. Today, where a farmer seals and gets a loan from the Commodity Credit Corp., he gets his loan in a cashable check. In a few weeks the money is spent. Meanwhile he never comes near the elevator or the lumber yard that he owes a bill. All we can do to collect is make a demand for payment. This is a poor substitute for the means of collection at our disposal under the old system." \* \* \*

Vic Current, manager of the Catlin Grain Co., Catlin, Ill., has had electric lights set behind glass in the outside wall of his scale shed to make the deck of his 20 ton truck scale clearly visible to truck drivers. The lights are set low, near the floor line, and shine across the outside corners of the scale deck at night. Incidentally they show Manager Current whether all four wheels of the truck are on the scale deck, with no edging over on the deck frame. The correct tare is always essential to the correct net weight. \* \* \*

At Terre Haute, and farther south in Indiana, weevil is reported in the fields of new corn.

Weevil have been observed in cribs, and in bins of corn before, but weevil in the fields have seldom been found before this far north.

Most grain dealers attribute the weevil to last year's open winter, and favorable weather for propagation. They hope for a hard winter this season, and riddance of the pest. Mean-



while they use fumigants and treat the cars they ship before they leave the elevator.

Some dealers hint that roving trucks, moving up from the south to do business with the elevators, may have brought the weevil with them.

\* \* \*

Indiana grain dealers ordinarily take 72 pounds of ear corn to the bushel for several weeks following the opening of the corn picking season. This weight compensates for the normal moisture content.

This year the 72 pound period lasted less than 10 days. New corn, fresh from the fields, quickly demonstrated that 70 pounds would shell out a full bushel of shelled corn. As the picking season has worn on, even 70 pounds is giving over-runs in many cases.

A contributing factor that is frequently mentioned by the grain dealers is that this year's dry, top-quality corn is coming from the pickers fairly clean. Last year a truckload of ear corn could not be recognized as such be-

cause of the great volume of husks delivered with it. This year the husks are causing much less trouble with corn cleaners.

## Another Tax on Your Food

Washington, D. C.—Market basket taxes are again under consideration. The processing tax method of raising revenue is being studied by Department of Agriculture marketing officials. The Wheeler wheat-certificate-allotment scheme, outlined in the bill introduced by the Senator from Montana, is the pattern. If adopted by Congress, a tax on processing of wheat, amounting to as much as \$2.00 on each barrel of flour manufactured, may be levied. On the basis of annual consumption, the tax would mean an increased cost to flour users of more than \$200,000,000 a year, according to the Millers' National Federation, which said:

"The wheat-certificate allotment plan would result in levying a tax on every loaf of bread on the workers' table; on every baked delicacy now available; on every pound of wheat flour

products now manufactured. The tax would fall most heavily upon the people least able to pay it. The plan would make every miller, every baker, every retail food store in the United States a tax collector. It is a consumer tax on a necessity of life that will be reflected in every family food budget."

## Elevator Superintendents Attend Safety Rally

Over five hundred employees and employers of Kansas City's grain elevators, flour and feed mills, starch and biscuit factories, seed and soy bean interests, and other grain by-products industries held a highly successful "Safety" conference in Kansas City Nov. 8 in Edison Hall of the Kansas City Power & Light Co.

Dramatic sound movies from the U. S. Dept. of Agri., depicting dust explosions and the havoc they wrought, were followed by Zeleny Thermometer Co.'s safety film on the three and one-half million dollar Calumet Elevator explosion in Chicago.

"The Fall Guy," a humorous skit prepared by the National Safety Council and designed to disseminate constructive ideas on the minimizing of falls, followed the two films.

P. A. (Jimmie) Kier, Superintendent of Standard Milling Co., Kansas City, Kan., chairman of the program committee of the Kansas City chapter of the Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents, arranged the conference for the overflowing crowd.

T. C. Manning, Uhlmann Grain Co., national president of this progressive group, introduced the program and its speakers with a plea for better housekeeping, improved alertness and a new-born consciousness of the hazards that invariably arise from carelessness, disregard of safety precautions and "wool gathering."

Claude Darbe, Simond-Shields-Theis Grain Co., Kansas City, chapter secretary, gave a comprehensive dissertation on all the possible causes of the Calumet elevator explosion, and cited several hazards from which this disaster might have gained its start.

Participants left this interesting meeting with a new vision of their responsibilities weighing heavily on their respective shoulders.

## New Oklahoma Elevator

Maurice and Wayne Freeman, large wheat farmers and livestock raisers, decided last April when wheat crop prospects looked good, to build a grain elevator large enough to handle not only their own crops but also to do a general storage business at Texhoma, Okla.

The contract was let to Chalmers & Borton for a 150,000-bu. reinforced concrete elevator, complete with all machinery.

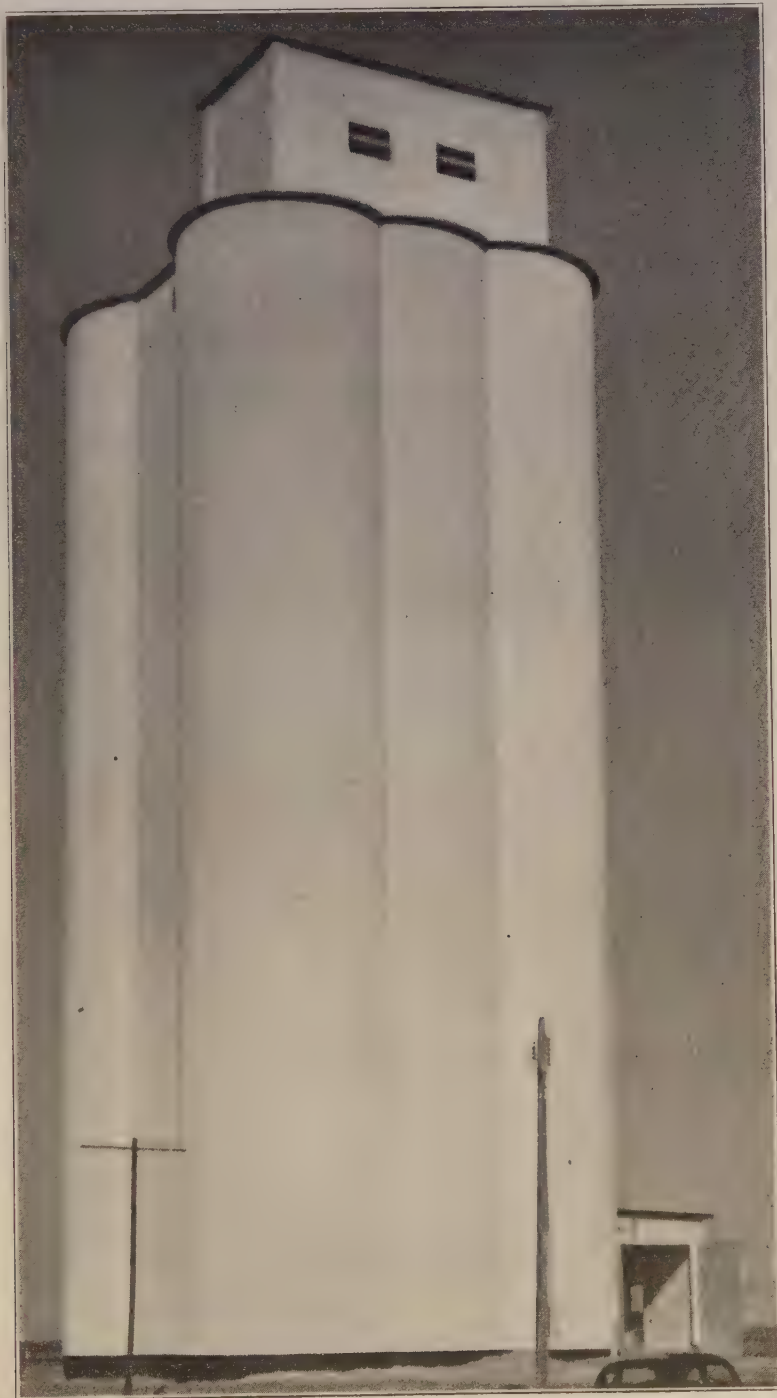
The storage comprises 5 cylindrical tanks 110 ft. high, with three intervening bins and three bins over the workroom. The four main tanks are 19 ft. 6 ins. in diameter, with 6-in. walls. The fifth tank, 15 ft. in diameter, is centrally located and connected to the four outer or large tanks.

Dimensions on the ground are 44 ft. by 47 ft., with shed driveway, 12 ft. by 35 ft., attached.

The equipment includes a 4,000-bu. per hour leg equipped with 6x12 in. Calumet cups driven thru an Ehrsam head drive with a 30-h.p. Fairbanks Morse Motor. A 10-bu. Richardson Automatic Scale is located in the cupola which delivers grain to the car or thru a by-pass back to the storage bins. A manlift is provided and operates from the work floor thru to the top cupola floor. In the driveway is placed a 5-h.p. overhead Ehrsam Truck Lift which delivers grain to either dump sink thru a 9 ft. by 5 ft. steel floor grate.

The office building is new and built of frame and stucco, 100 ft. from the elevator. In the office, 16x26 ft., is the beam of a 15-ton, 9x22-ft. Fairbanks Truck Scale.

It is operated by the Freeman Bros. Grain Co.



New 150,000 bu. Reinforced Concrete Elevator of Freeman Bros. Grain Co. at Texhoma, Okla.



# Supreme Court Decisions

Digest of recent decisions by State and Federal Courts involving rules, methods and practices of the wholesale grain, field seeds and feedstuffs trades.

**Grain elevator companies** engaged in buying, selling, storing and shipping grain with intent of causing grain to be transported to terminal markets outside state, held engaged in interstate commerce.—*Grandin Farmers Co-op. Elevator Co. v. Langer, Governor, U. S. Dist. Ct. N. Dak. 5 Fed. Supp. (2d) 425.*

**A buyer** who paid draft on a carload shipment covered by S/O B/L acquired title but still retained right to rescind sale and recover price if after examination the goods were found to be not as warranted, as under the B/L he had no right to examine goods before paying draft.—*Ryder & Brown Co. v. E. Lissberger Co. Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts. 15 M. E. 44.*

**One who receives** or exercises dominion over goods by ordering a reconignment in the absence of some further element which clearly destroys the presumption of ownership or contract thereby established, is responsible for freight charges accruing up to the time of such receipt or reconignment order.—*Penn. R. Co. v. United Collieries. Court of Appeals of Ohio. 18 N. E. 2d. 1000.*

**A Railroad** had the duty of maintaining a switch track serving industries located thereon by whom track had been built and was owned, when track became part of the main line, was used for a railroad's benefit to serve industries and could be used to serve other shippers and the public at large who therefore had an interest in maintenance.—*Alton R. Co. v. Illinois Commerce Commission ex rel. Moulding-Brownell Corp. Supreme Court of Illinois. 15 N. E. 508.*

**Title to Crops.**—Where one in possession of land, even as a mere trespasser, plants, cultivates and brings to maturity a crop, and severs it from the soil, he thereby becomes owner of the crop, but if he abandons possession of the land, or is dispossessed, under a writ of restitution issued on a judgment in ejection, before the crop is matured and severed, crop becomes the property of the owner of the land.—*Bechler v. Bitteck St. Louis Court of Appeals, Missouri. 121 S. W. (2d) 188.*

**Workmen's Compensation.**—Ernest Fox, traveling for Atwood-Larson Co., was instructed to call on Herb Christianson at Vining, Minn., but en route after passing Big Lake his car was side-swiped by a truck and he was killed. His widow petitioned for compensation under the workmen's compensation act, which was denied her by the Industrial Commission on the ground the injury did not arise in the course of his employment. This was reversed July 8, 1938, by the Supreme Court of Minnesota, holding that he took a route that would enable him to comply with his employer's instructions.—280 N. W. 856.

**In seller's action** against buyer for price of a crop of seed beans, where seller had stated no percentage of germination would be guaranteed, whereupon buyer struck from contract provision for minimum germination, buyer could not defend on ground of breach of implied warranty as to quality or fitness for purpose annexed by usage of trade. Ed Sutter grew the beans on contract for the Associated Seed Growers, who sent sample to Sacramento for analysis and after receiving a report of only 80 per cent germination refused to accept the beans. A non-suit was taken as to Associated Seed Growers, but judgment was given against J. L. Talbott, acting as seed contractor for an undisclosed principal.—*District Court of Appeal, California. 88 Pac. Rep. (2d) 144.*

## Credit and Moral Responsibility

By A. M. ABRAHAMSON, Chicago

There are many who profess to believe that character—moral responsibility—is the fundamental basis of all credit. In practice they show that to be merely a theory by giving chief, if not exclusive, consideration in matters of credit, to financial responsibility.

Unquestioned and unlimited financial worth has never automatically carried positive assurance of a willingness or a desire on the part of another to live up to the spirit as well as the letter of an oral agreement or written contract, or even to pay in full the most ordinary of open account indebtedness. They know that there must always be the disposition to discharge all types of obligations completely.

Payment for their merchandise can be assured by closed billings; agents who come into the possession of funds can be placed under bond, and most other financial credit risks can be protected.

But—the performance of contracts depends upon the integrity of the parties who have signed them, upon the fairness and liberality of their trading attitudes and their willingness to settle promptly and amicably any disputes that may arise. The service of a broker or other agent is equal to his conception of his obligation to his employer and the extent to which he considers his employer's interests his own.

The dollars and cents involved in a single transaction are frequently equal to the total financial worth of one of the parties; an agent is frequently entrusted with funds equal to if not exceeding his own collectible worth. Judged solely from the financial risks involved, undue and excessive accommodations are exchanged by dealers in beans and other farm commodities. They realize that financial ability and business integrity work together in satisfactorily completing every deal. Financial agencies would shudder at assuming their credit risks on an unsecured basis.

High moral responsibility compels one to confine his operations within the reasonable limits of his responsibility. In the words of an "old

timer" of long practical experience, the man of high moral responsibility will be "good for what he will do."

Industries engaged in the marketing of farm products were well equipped by past experience to meet the problems arising from the bank moratorium of 1933. The agencies of exchange were then closed and the values of tangible things were then uncertain. Other industries then were compelled to place their reliance on moral responsibility.

On their surface, credit considerations and problems may appear to differ in times of stress and in periods of expansion, but under any conditions, in moral responsibility will be found the key to profitable and pleasant business relationships.

**Power alcohol** production can make little headway when petroleum is in excess.

## Visible Supply of Soybeans

Soybeans figure so largely in receipts, shipments and stocks that the Chicago Board of Trade has initiated the practice of including them in its well-known weekly statement of the visible supply of grains.

On Saturday, Nov. 18, the visible supply was as follows: Baltimore, 1,387,000 bus.; Buffalo, 324,000, afloat, 71,000; Chicago, 2,259,000; Indianapolis, 446,000; New Orleans, 305,000; New York, 1,044,000; Omaha, 162,000; Peoria, 91,000; St. Louis, 604,000; St. Joseph, 240,000; on canals, 260,000; on lakes, 179,000 bus.

The increase during the week was 1,099,000 bus.

## Exports of Soybeans

Exports of soybeans from the United States during August amounted to 5,387,992 lbs., against 462,782 lbs. in August, 1938; and for the 8 months ending August, to 113,031,974 lbs., against 6,420,241 lbs. during the like period of 1938.

Exports of soybean oil during August were 528,499 lbs., against 343,132 lbs. in August a year ago; and for the 8 months 5,315,194 lbs., against 4,805,486 lbs. during the corresponding 8 months ending August, 1938, as reported by the Department of Commerce.

The foregoing movement was of the old crop. The production of the new 1939 crop is much greater, and Atlantic seaboard elevators are well stocked with soybeans for export at the present time; and with country elevators well filled and many held back on the farm a heavy exportation is possible on the 1939 crop, especially since the leading exporter, Manchuria, has only 149,435,000 bus. this year against a crop of 170,269,000 bus. last year, and usually exported over 80,000,000 bus. a year.

## Daily Closing Prices

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley and soybeans for December delivery at the following markets for the past two weeks have been as follows:

		Wheat											
		Option		Nov. 8	Nov. 9	Nov. 10	Nov. 13	Nov. 14	Nov. 15	Nov. 16	Nov. 17	Nov. 18	Nov. 20
		High	Low										
Chicago	.....	89 1/2	62	88 1/4	86 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87	87 1/2	87 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2
Winnipeg*	.....	85	51 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2
Kansas City	.....	84 1/2	57	83 1/2	81 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	82	82 1/2
Minneapolis	.....	92	64 1/2	86 1/2	84 1/2	85 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2
Duluth	.....	88	58 1/2	80 1/2	79 1/2	80 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79	78 1/2	78 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2
Milwaukee	.....	.....	62 1/2	88 1/2	87	88 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2
		Corn											
Chicago	.....	60 1/2	39 1/2	50 1/2	50	50 1/2	50 1/2	50	49 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
Kansas City	.....	56	37 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49	49	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Milwaukee	.....	60	39 1/2	50 1/2	50	50 1/2	50 1/2	50	49 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
		Oats											
Chicago	.....	38 1/2	25 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	37	37 1/2
Winnipeg*	.....	44 1/2	23 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	31 1/2	32 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	32 1/2
Minneapolis	.....	36	23 1/2	33	32 1/2	33	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	33 1/2	32 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
Milwaukee	.....	38 1/2	26	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	37	37 1/2
		Rye											
Chicago	.....	57 1/2	40 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	52	52 1/2	51 1/2	52 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
Minneapolis	.....	55	37 1/2	48	47 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	45 1/2
Winnipeg*	.....	61	37	57	56 1/2	57 1/2	56 1/2	55 1/2	56	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2
Duluth	.....	53 1/2	49	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	50	50 1/2	49 1/2	50 1/2	50	49
		Barley											
Minneapolis	.....	47 1/2	28 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	35 1/2	36 1/2	36	36 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	36 1/2
Winnipeg*	.....	49 1/2	32 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42	41 1/2	41 1/2
		Soybeans											
Chicago	.....	101	65 1/2	97 1/2	95 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	98	97 1/2	98	98	100	99 1/2

\*To compare with U. S. prices deduct the percentage of discount on Canadian dollar.



## Hartsburg's New Iron Clad Cribbed Elevator

Speed and efficiency were factors considered by Lester Fielding, manager of the Hartsburg Grain, Coal & Lumber Co., when building the company's 33,000 bu. elevator at Hartsburg, Ill.

The elevator rests on the foundation that supported its obsolete predecessor, but comparatively little of the lumber and none of the machinery from the old elevator was utilized. The present elevator is of cribbed construction, covered with 28 gauge corrugated galvanized steel and channeled steel roofing. The roofing is boxed over the eaves, bonded to the siding, and grounded for lightning protection. Windows are screened for protection from sparks and birds.

Dimensions of the elevator are  $40\frac{1}{2} \times 35\frac{1}{2}$  ft. on the ground, 42 ft. to the top of the cribbing, 78 ft. to the top of the cupola. The basement is 7 ft. deep.

Three of the elevator's 13 bins are over the driveway, four over the workfloor, and six are deep bins with hoppers reaching well down into the basement before spouting to the boots of the metal leg.

The driveway passes thru one side of the elevator. Its approaches are held by heavy concrete retaining walls, in which iron guard rails are anchored. The rear approach, considered a little steep, has a ridged concrete surface to reduce the danger of vehicles slipping in wet or icy weather. Clearance for big trucks is allowed in the 13 ft. wide,  $12\frac{1}{2}$  ft. high driveway.

Machinery in the driveway includes two Kewanee pneumatic truck lifts, set one ahead of the other, and a Kewanee steel grate and

steel pan, with butterfly valve, over the 400 bu. receiving sink.

Each of the two legs is fitted with a 5-ply, 32 ounce, rubber-covered cup belt. The belt in one leg is 10 inches wide and carries 6x9 inch V cups on 12 inch centers. The belt in the other is 12 inches wide, carries 6x11 inch V cups 12 inch centers. Each leg is driven by its own 5 h.p. inclosed motor, thru multiple V belts to jackshaft and roller chain to head. Each leg discharges to a Hall distributor. Jackshafts, headshafts, boot pulley shafts, and idler pulley shafts turn on roller bearings in Western hangers, fitted with alemite greasing connections.

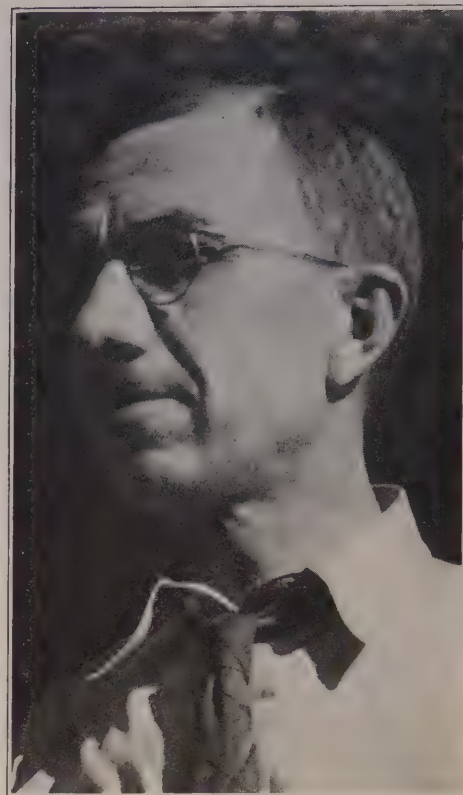
A Western gyrating cleaner in the cupola is driven by a 5 h.p. motor. The cleaner discharges thru a metal duct to a steel clad dust house 10 ft. from the elevator.

All electric wiring is carried in rigid conduit, with controls centralized on the driveway floor. Vapor proof globes protect all electric light bulbs. A Western manlift passes up the leg well from the workfloor to the cupola.

Grain shipments are weighed thru a 10 bu. Richardson automatic shipping scale in the cupola. A butterfly valve in the hopper under the scale diverts grain to either of two 8 inch loading spouts, one of which passes to cars on a side track of the Illinois Central railroad, the other to the opposite side of the elevator for loading trucks and wagons.

All lumber, sheet metal work, and machinery for the elevator was bought by the Hartsburg Grain, Coal & Lumber Co., but the labor contract was handled by W. A. Klinger, Inc., thru the Younglove Construction Co.

While the primary business of the 36 year old Hartsburg Grain, Coal & Lumber Co. is shipping over 150 cars annually of shelled corn, oats



Lester Fielding, Hartsburg, Ill., Mgr. Hartsburg Grain, Coal & Lumber Co.

and soybeans, the company also does an extensive business in both lumber and coal, and accumulates ear corn in a large double crib adjacent to the elevator. It has a second elevator a few miles from Hartsburg which it uses for storage.

Altho the politicians have been pulling and hauling and smashing away at established methods of farming and marketing for many years past the much-publicized "parity" seems as far away as ever. Statistics prepared by the Department of Agriculture show that prices received by farmers in September were only 47 per cent of the hay parity, 57% of the cotton parity, 62% of the oats parity, 64% of the wheat parity and 68% of the corn parity. Prices for cattles, calves, lambs and wool, in the production and marketing of which the A.A.A. is not interfering, are all above parity. Cotton should be selling at a parity of 0.1587 per pound, yet under government control it is selling at \$0.0913 per pound. The hundreds of millions of dollars paid out by the government in cotton control seem to have been worse than wasted.

## Books Received

**YEARBOOK of Railroad Information** very compactly by graphs and statistics summarizes the railway plant, service, rates, earnings, purchases, employees and operations. Individual railroads are not differentiated but anything bearing on their efficiency and tax burdens is stated for all roads as a whole. Paper, 96 pages, indexed; by the Com'te of Public Relations of the Eastern Railroads, 143 Liberty St., New York.

**NATIONAL HAY ASS'N, 1939 Yearbook**, gives a history of the Ass'n, the membership in each state at 5-year periods, all past officers, constitution, by-laws, arbitration rules, directory of present members, names of all members suspended for violations of rules and names of those advisable to investigate before dealing, and grades. By Fred K. Sale, sec'y, Indianapolis, Ind. Paper, 72 pages.



The Hartsburg (Ill.) Grain, Coal & Lumber Co. has a special outside spout for loading trucks.



## From Abroad

**Jugo-Slavia** is said to have little wheat for export, due to increased home consumption.

The **Argentine Grain Board** on Nov. 1 lowered the price of wheat  $\frac{3}{8}$ c, to 5.95 pesos, equivalent to 48 $\frac{1}{2}$ c per bushel.

**Ireland** has formed a corporation with sole authority to purchase and import wheat and corn to be distributed under government control.

**European** wheat importing countries are stretching wheat supplies by increasing the flour extraction to as high as 90 per cent in some cases.

**Belgium** has increased the required grind of domestic wheat to 15 per cent, compared with 10 per cent previously, on account of high freights and to conserve exchange.

**Argentine wheat** shipments the first 9 months of 1939 were 3,436,798 tons, against 1,633,608 tons the first 9 months of 1938. Corn shipments were 2,636,252, against 1,649,333 tons.

**Calcutta, India.**—The British government has placed orders for 500,000,000 sand bags additional to the first lot of 500,000,000 bags. This buying is a bullish factor in the burlap market.

The 1939-40 wheat crop in the Danube Basin is placed unofficially at 428,000,000 bus. This compares with 466,000,000 bus. produced in 1938-39 and with 361,000,000 bus. produced in 1937-38.

From 6 to 10 cargoes of U. S. subsidized wheat has been sold to the Russian army at Vladivostok which is usual in the fall of the year but generally this business is done with the Argentine or with Vancouver.

**Leroy Charles Bridgman** of Buenos Aires, for many years active in that futures market, died Oct. 3. He was born at Medina, N. Y., and went to the South American city as representative of Spencer Kellogg & Sons.

**Venezuela** has concluded a reciprocal trade agreement with the United States, the State Department announced Nov. 6. Venezuelan tariffs on wheat, flour, oatmeal and lard are to remain as they are or be reduced.

**Australia** has purchased some 17,000,000 tons of commonwealth 1938-39 wheat crop, and has sold 10,000,000 bushels to Great Britain at 2s 8d (about 42 cents) a bushel, one shilling more than the average pre-war price of the grain.

**Great Britain** has fixed maximum prices to be charged farmers for feeding grains, mill-feeds, hay and concentrates. The prices are very similar to those in effect just prior to the declaration of war. The maximum placed on English feed wheat is 75c a bus.; imported, 60c; imported corn, 60c; imported barley, 51 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; Canadian feed oats, 38c.

It must be admitted that the enormous quantity of wheat held at every station and in the ports give rise to the belief that stocks are far larger than expected. One thing is becoming certain and this is that Argentina will carry more than two million tons of old wheat into 1940. Very rarely has she carried one-tenth of that amount—*Times of Argentina*.

**Denmark** has fixed maximum prices for grain. The maximum price for sound home-grown rye is 19 kronen per 100 kilos (118 Dutch lbs.) delivered to wholesaler or in harbor. For 120 Dutch lbs. an increase of 20 öre and for 116 Dutch lbs. a decrease of 20 öre per 100 kilo is allowed. The price for home-grown wheat is 18 kronen for 100 kilos (120 Dutch lbs.) the respective in- and decreases per 130 Dutch lbs. and 126 D. lbs. being 20 öre. The maximum prices for barley are 17 kronen per 112 Dutch lbs.; for oats 17 kronen for 85 D. lbs.; and for imported maize (in stock) 16 kronen per 100 kilos, which, however, can be increased by 10 öre monthly for ten months from Nov. 1.

The **Spanish National Wheat Service** has ordered growers to surrender all their crops above 300 kilograms (661.39 pounds) in order to alleviate Spain's food shortage. The wheat growers were given 10 days to comply with the order. They will be paid officially fixed prices.

The **United Kingdom** government has announced that foodstuffs are to be considered as contraband, and all grain ships for neutral countries are being inspected. Wheat cargoes for Antwerp have been held up and then allowed to proceed after an assurance from the Belgian government that the grain is for consumption in Belgium.

## Dust Explosion Prevention

Dr. David J. Price, Chief of the Chemical Engineering Division, U. S. Dept. of Agri., will discuss the latest developments in the dust explosion research work of the Department of Agriculture with special reference to the grain-handling and milling industries, in the large assembly Room 300, Chicago Board of Trade Building, at 4:00 p. m. on Wednesday, Dec. 6, 1939.

According to C. J. Alger, Corn Products Refining Co., president of the Chicago chapter of the Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents, a sound picture entitled "Dangerous Dusts" will be shown in connection with the address. This picture shows various kinds of industrial plants damaged by dust explosions, and experimental work at the Department dust explosion testing station at Arlington, Va.

Following this meeting the Superintendent, members and guests of the Society's Chicago chapter will adjourn to the Atlantic Hotel, just across the street, for dinner and a discussion on this pertinent subject.

## Reported Loans Show C.C.C. Is Big Business

In a statement of Oct. 31 this year the Commodity Credit Corp. reported itself owning 6,883,640 bales of cotton, 14,327,303 bus. corn, and 4,525,294 bus. of wheat.

Loans on corn made since the beginning of the loan program in 1933 have reached the staggering total of \$307,791,233.18; total credits received, which includes amounts charged off, and credits for outstanding balances of loans against commodities taken over by the C.C.C., \$162,337,111.69; loans held by the C.C.C., \$145,454,121.49. The total outstanding loans on corn include \$15,489.61 on 1937 corn, \$12,641,379.73 on 1938 corn, \$132,797,252.15 on 1938-39 corn. Of the 1937 corn crop the Commodity Credit Corp. has under seal 21,931,488 bus.; of the 1938 crop, 247,653,765 bus.

The 1938 and 1939 wheat loans under forms A and B totaled \$52,416,292.82; total credits received, \$44,892,424.85; loans still held, \$7,523,867.97. Total outstanding wheat loans, including loans held by banks and guaranteed by the C.C.C., aggregate \$107,324,316.24. Collateral held under form B amounts to 3,727,481 bus. for \$31,394.88 on the 1938 crop, 149,708,330 bus. for \$103,760,953.09 on the 1939 crop.

Rye loans are new this year. The total loaned is \$221,794.22; the collateral held is 585,832 bus.

**Galveston's** major clearance of wheat for export in October comprised the quantity of 256,700 bus. reported on the Greek vessel that was sunk.

The **Wage and Hour Division** of the U. S. Department of Labor was enjoined by the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals at Jackson, Miss., Oct. 21, from enforcing an increase in textile mill wages, on the plea of 300 small manufacturers that the wage regulation discriminated against them. Complaints also allege that the Fair Labor Standards Act is unconstitutional.

## Washington News

Officials at Washington say that farmers in the corn belt probably will be asked to reduce their corn acreage 10 per cent.

A vote was taken Nov. 21 on marketing quotas for the burley tobacco crop. Another ballot Dec. 9 will decide on quotas for the cotton crop.

An announcement is expected late in November on the amount per bushel to be lent by the A.A.A. on the 1939 corn crop. Officials believe it will not vary 3 cents from last year's rate.

Of interest to wheat millers is the announcement that C.C.C. loans at remote points will be lower than loans at terminal markets, as adoption of this principle to wheat loans will make it easier for mills in the interior to compete on a fair basis with mills at terminals.

Payment to farmers for going under the 1940 yoke will be made by the A.A.A. under more burdensome requirements. There is added: "That the producer plant within the total of the acreage allotments of corn, cotton, rice, tobacco and wheat established for his farm under the 1940 Farm Program: That the producer not offset performance on the farm by overplanting the five commodities on other farms in which he has an interest."

## Supply Trade

**Chicago, Ill.**—Fairbanks, Morse & Co. has just issued a bulletin descriptive of its new full capacity beam for motor truck scales, which will be sent to Journal readers who ask for it.

**Charles E. Wilson**, executive vice president, was elected president, and Philip D. Reed, assistant to the president, was elected chairman of the board of directors of the General Electric Co. at the recent meeting of the directors of the company. They will take over their new responsibilities January 1, succeeding Gerard Swope and Owen D. Young, who will become honorary president and honorary chairman of the board, respectively.

**Chicago, Ill.**—J. B. Spotswood, who will resign as branch operating manager, United States Rubber Co., effective Nov. 30, plans to retire from active business and take up residence on his farm in Virginia. Succeeding Mr. Spotswood will be W. J. Laliberte, branch operating manager at Kansas City. C. A. Gray, branch operating manager at Buffalo, N. Y., who has been transferred to Kansas City, will be succeeded at Buffalo by H. A. Dathe, for the past several years a member of the company's headquarters staff in New York City.

**Saginaw, Mich.**—"Crusher-Feeders by Nickle" is the title of Bulletin No. 920 just issued by Nickle Engineering Co. It contains considerable engineering information which should prove interesting and helpful to the custom feed grinding industry. Illustrated are new models of crusher-feeders for use ahead of attrition mills and hammer mills. Formerly the company manufactured only two-roll crushers; now a single roll crusher is included to cover the requirements for feeding the smaller sizes of attrition and hammer mills. Altho variable flow control has been standard equipment on Nickle hammer mill feeders for the past ten years, the company is now equipping its attrition mill feeders with a similar control. Remote flow control can be furnished for all models. Readers of Grain & Feed Journals will find this bulletin of great value and would do well to write the company for a copy.



## Violation of Robinson-Patman Act

Ryon Grain Co., Lansing; McLaughlin, Ward & Co., Jackson, Mich., and Chas. V. Herron Co., Evansville, Ind., are charged by the Federal Trade Commission with having violated the brokerage section of the Robinson-Patman Act.

Herron is alleged to have accepted from the two firms an allowance per bag of beans in lieu of brokerage, without at any time having rendered any service.

The law contemplates the sale at the same price to concerns in the same position to prevent rebating in favor of large chain concerns who threaten manufacturers with loss of their business if not given an advantage over their smaller competitors. Profits of the biggest grocery chain, however, are larger now than they were before the law was enacted at the instance of the grocery trade.

Lawmakers have enacted so many new laws for the regimentation of business no one is familiar with all the limitations of the impractical regulations.

## The Second Generation Is Lured by the Success of the First

BY LEW HILL

Some twenty years ago we bought and distributed among our shippers advertising caps across the front of which was printed "Consign To The Lew Hill Grain Co." Our traveling representative at that time was Mr. Charles Weirick. He lined up two youngsters at Aylesworth, Ind., whose father, Mr. Freeman Knowles, was a good shipper of ours.

Later Mr. Knowles went out of the grain business, confining his efforts to his farm in the neighborhood of Aylesworth. These two youngsters got their education trying to decide what vocation they would pursue. The youngest boy went into the undertaking business at Attica. Milford, the oldest, boy, about a month ago with his father took over the elevator formerly owned by Mr. John McCardle at Mellott, Ind., and he is now the junior member of Knowles & Son.

The first car he shipped was to The Lew Hill Grain Co. I am very proud of this occurrence. There has been a great many changes taken place in the grain business both at country stations and at terminals since we first did business with this young man's father. The Lew Hill Grain Co. at all times has endeavored

to meet these problems and in our small way improve the conditions and work for the best interest of our good friends throughout the states of Illinois and Indiana. We feel that the commission man is necessary in maintaining markets and keeping prices at all times on an even keel. We haven't made much money, particularly in the last few years, but we have had some fun in carrying on our business.

We are proud that after twenty years of absence from the business some of our old friends will come back to us and have us represent them. Just what the future has in store for the grain business most of us are at a loss to make a prediction.

The ambitious Milford has a clear record of close application, earnest industry and square dealing back of him, and doubtless twenty years hence will recall his entry into the grain business with a man of long experience in and knowledge of the business that will crown his success with more than passing gratitude.

## Sacked Grain Differential Raised

Ted Brasch, sec'y of the Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n, reports that the grain exchanges of Seattle and Portland, effective Nov. 15, will raise the differential between bulk and sacked grain from two to 3 cents per bushel. Thereafter sacked grain will NOW receive a three cent premium per bushel over bulk grain.

The charge for resacking was changed from seven to 10 cents per sack.

The discount for turned, bad order, commodity branded or sacks other than standard wheat sacks was raised from 3 cents to 5 cents per sack.

The differential for coarse grains in bulk is 75 cents per ton. Therefore sacked coarse grain will NOW carry a premium of 75 cents per ton over bulk coarse grains.

Starting Nov. 15, all price quotations from the Pacific Coast will be given on bulk basis. Premiums will be added for sack grain. Heretofore prices have been quoted on the basis of sacked grain and a discount was placed on bulk grains.

Over 80 per cent of Iowa farmers were in the 1939 A.A.A. program, but only 32 per cent may be in the 1940 program if a 10 per cent corn acreage cut is asked for according to a survey of Iowa farm opinion conducted by "Wallace's Farmer." About 55 per cent of returns voted against acreage reductions and 13 per cent were undecided.

## Grain Contracts with Farmers

Form 10 D. C. is recognized as the best for contracting grain and seed from farmers, and is in extensive use by grain dealers. Do not take chances with verbal contracts. They lead to misunderstandings, differences and disputes, as well as loss of profits and customers. Contract certifies that farmer:

"has sold.....bushels of.....at..... cents per bushel, to grade No....., to be delivered at.....on or before....." It also certifies that, "if inferior grain is delivered, the market difference at which such grain is selling on day of delivery shall be deducted. Any extension of time at buyer's option."

Originals are printed on bond paper, machine perforated so they may be easily removed; duplicates are of manila. All have spaces ruled on the back for recording each load delivered on the contract. Check bound, size 5½x8½ inches, 100 sets numbered in duplicate and supplied with 4 sheets of carbon paper. Order Form 10 DC Improved. Price \$1.10, f. o. b. Chicago. Wt. 1 lb.

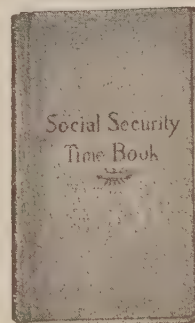
Triplicating book is same as 10 DC and contains 100 additional copies of the contract printed on strong tissue and 4 sheets of dual faced carbon. Order Form 10 TC. Price \$1.35, f. o. b. Chicago. Weight, 21 ozs.

## Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

332 So. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

## The New WAGE-HOUR Law



demands that an accurate, detailed record be kept of the wages and hours of each of your workmen. This Time Book was especially designed for the purpose of keeping these records according

to the dictates of this and the Social Security Law. It contains 72 double pages and is ruled to accommodate the time and hour record of 23 employees, each week. Bound in tan imitation duck, 6¾x4½ inches. Price 55c, plus postage. Order form 1390.

## Grain & Feed Journals

CONSOLIDATED

332 South La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.



Milford Knowles, Mellott, Ind., today and Milford and his brother twenty years ago.



## Patents Granted

[Since last publication in the Journal.]

**2,170,562. Poultry Feed.** Bernard Jurale, South Meriden, Conn. A poultry feed containing with other ingredients a small percentage of a substance having a high keratin content.

**2,169,889. Detachable Grain Door Unit.** James D. Waterbury, Utica, N. Y. The door is slidably mounted in the slideways of the side posts, and has a slideway in the doorsill continued to one side. A grain tight housing extends laterally at one side of the frame.

**2,172,529. Bag Holder.** Paul P. Barker and John J. Smuczynski. The combination with a hopper and means for engaging the mouth of a bag therewith, resilient suspension means for hopper, and means operating upon the depression of hopper for retarding the recoil of resilient suspension means.

**2,170,089. Seal for Bags.** Verner A. Nelson, Minneapolis, Minn., assignor of one-half to Joseph Whelan, New York, N. Y. In a seal, a tying filament, and a body thru which said filament passes and which has a cut-out portion thru which the filament passing thru the body may be severed, said filament being encased in body above and below cut-out portion.

**2,169,750. Conveyor Bucket for Elevators.** Burt I. Weller, Highland, Ind. An elevator bucket having a back wall, a floor and end pieces joining them, the end pieces being each apertured adjacent the intersection of the floor and the back wall, the aperture being bounded at its back by the back wall, at its bottom by the floor, and at its top by a convex curve whose radius of curvature decreases from the front to the back of the bucket.

**2,172,373. Grain Door.** Cornell Flagstad, Minneapolis, Minn. Closure means for a grain car doorway including spaced door posts and comprising a board adapted to set on edge across the doorway, the board having notches adjacent its opposite ends, and fasteners driven thru the notches and into the door posts, said notches opening downwardly thru the lower edge of the board to permit upward removal movement of the board from the fasteners without removing the latter from the door posts.

**2,171,121. Corn Crib.** Chas. E. Carr, Columbus, O. In a corn crib, a plurality of superposed horizontally positioned annular sections, a laterally extending flange formed at the upper and lower edges of each of said sections, the flanges of adjacent sections being disposed in vertically spaced planes, securing elements positioned in substantially parallel relationship with said flanges and extending thru the spaces between said flanges, and means carried by said securing elements and extending over flanges to prevent separation thereof.

**2,170,710. Seed Sacker.** Clifton H. Dalzell, Paris, Ky. An upstanding annular ring secured to the platform around and concentric with the opening over which ring the mouth of a sack may be folded, a clamp ring adapted to encircle the first ring, means for pivotally securing the clamp ring to the platform whereby the ring may be swung into or out of operative relation with the first ring, said clamp ring having an elongated loop formed integral therewith opposite said pivotal means and adapted to be brought close to the platform.

**2,178,009. Pelletting Machine.** Allison C. Helm, Fort Worth, Tex. The combination of a base, a bed plate above the base and supporting a housing, a compartment above the housing for inclosing gears and for retaining a quantity of lubricating oil, a vertical axle supported on the base, the axle supporting interchangeable dies, another vertical axle arranged above and thru the said dies, agitators positioned near the upper end of the last named axle, a drive shaft vertically arranged thru the device, an internal gear disposed on the first named axle and driven by means cooperating with the drive shaft, the drive shaft being provided with driving means, means positioned near the upper end of the drive shaft, an external gear positioned on the second named vertical axle.

**2,174,322. Cleaner, Separator and Grader.** Chas. N. Hatfield, Fountain City, Ind. A lower vibratory shoe having an inclined screen, and an upper vibratory shoe having an inclined screen delivering to the screen of said lower shoe; the screen of lower shoe having an adjustable impermeate flexible cloth cover for the upper portion thereof and on which grain passing thru the screen of the upper shoe is adapted to fall and to travel to the uncovered portion of the screen, the adjustment of cover serving to regulate the effective area of lower screen.

**2,169,623. Belt Conveyor and Idler.** Chas. R. Weiss and Richard W. Parker, Indianapolis, Ind., assignor to Link Belt Co. In a belt conveyor idler, a roll comprising a shaft, a shell journaled on said shaft, a plurality of annular elastic members mounted on said shell, each of said members including a web portion and a rim portion which is of greater width than the thickness of the web portions so as to project laterally of the web, and means arranged between adjacent members for spacing their rim portions a sufficient distance to allow for free independent flexing.

**2,172,096. Hammer Mill.** Theodore C. Alfred, Lancaster, O. A casing comprising a structural steel frame of substantial cubical form, including rigidly united upper and lower sets of horizontally disposed rails and vertically extending post rails, sheet metal plates secured to the sides and ends of said rails and defining a rotor chamber, a rotor arranged in said chamber and including a shaft mounted for rotation in bearings carried by the upper set of horizontally disposed rails, and brace members under compression uniting the upper and lower sets of horizontally disposed rails and arranged to deflect said frame structure and hold it under tension.

**2,178,636. Grain Grinder.** Howard M. Johnston, Toronto, assignor to Massey-Harris Co., Toronto, Ont. A grinder comprising a grinding chamber having a feed opening, a pair of grinding plates in the chamber, a feed worm housing in alignment with feed opening, a driving shaft carrying one of said grinding plates and extending thru said housing and grinding chamber, a hopper above housing having a discharge opening into the end of the housing adjacent feed opening, a feed worm keyed to the shaft for longitudinal movement therealong and normally positioned in the latter end of the housing in alignment with said feed opening, a spring in the end of the housing remote from hopper discharge and bearing upon the worm to urge the latter into said feed opening, end of the housing remote from the hopper discharge being of sufficient length to accommodate retraction of the feed worm therinto out of alignment with the hopper discharge.

**2,170,407. Hammer Mill.** Stanley D. Hartshorn, Philadelphia, assignor to Pennsylvania Crusher Co., Philadelphia, Pa. A hammer mill comprising a cage, a rotating hammer system within the cage and means for feeding material to the cage, cage comprising screening members on opposite sides of the hammer system and having a permanent discharge opening between the lower margins of the screen members, below the axis and an impact plate located in opening in the lower part of the path of travel of material impelled by the hammers along either screen member.

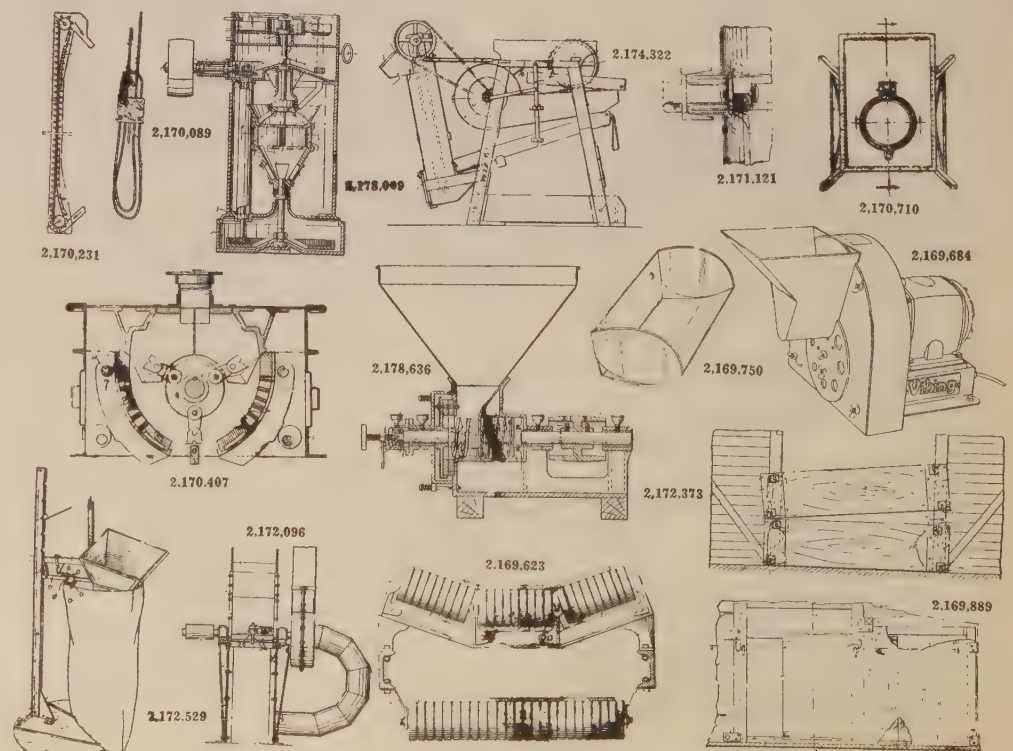
**2,169,684. Hammer Mill.** John A. Erickson, Jackson, Mich. An adjustably mounted feeding means, having a plurality of inlet ports any one of which, by adjusting feeding means, may be disposed between hopper and housing for admitting the material to be acted upon into housing from hopper, inlet ports being of different sizes, and a screw in said hopper for feeding the material therein thru the active inlet port into housing whereby by adjusting feeding means, an inlet port of predetermined size may be selected for active use depending upon the mesh of the screen used in housing.

**2,170,231. Scoop Elevator.** Paul Bartholet, Uzwil, Switzerland. A high-speed bucket elevator for granular materials such as grain, mill and similar products, comprising in combination an upper pulley, a boot pulley, means for rotating the head pulley, and endless belt, buckets secured to belt, transverse rods arranged at distances apart on belt and projecting from the opposite sides thereof, guide means adjacent the upper and lower pulleys and bearing against the projecting ends of the transverse rods on the descending run of the endless belt for deflecting the said descending run towards the ascending run whereby the two runs thruout their intermediate portions are caused to travel in relatively close, parallel paths, and a shaft closely surrounding said belt between the pulleys and widening at its upper and lower ends.

## Curious Anomaly

United States prices have risen relatively to Canadian prices, exchange rates considered, to such a point that it may soon be possible to import Canadian wheat into the United States over the tariff barrier of 42 cents per bushel.

It would be a curious anomaly if such imports were to take place while the United States government continued to move wheat and flour out of the country at less than domestic replacement cost and to provide means for sterilizing an important fraction of the available surplus.—James Richardson & Sons, Ltd.





# Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new elevators, feed mills, improvements; changes in firms; fires, casualties, accidents and deaths are solicited.

## CALIFORNIA

Stockton, Cal.—Fire of unknown origin damaged a warehouse of the Hayward Poultry Producers Ass'n on Nov. 4.

Orange Cove, Cal.—Rose Walker, operating as the Orange Cove Trading Post, has opened a new grain, feed and poultry store.

Petaluma, Cal.—Herbert Gordon, engaged in the feed business here for 41 years, has sold the general feed business of Parker & Gordon to J. K. Rixson of Seattle, who will conduct the establishment personally.

Healdsburg, Cal.—The Poultry Producers of Central California, who have been operating a feed store on West St. for several years, are building a reinforced concrete warehouse on property formerly owned by the Del Rio Packing Co. The building, 50x92 ft., will have spur track facilities at the railroad. G. S. Landers is the contractor. Work is to be completed by Jan. 1.

Petaluma, Cal.—The Petaluma Milling Co., having agreed to re-employ Daro Bertelli at wages not less than formerly received and hours not more than formerly worked, the temporary order restraining union activities against the company, issued Oct. 26, was dissolved Nov. 8 by the court, thus bringing to an end the labor dispute between the mill and the International Longshoremen's union.

## CANADA

Winnipeg, Man.—W. J. Dowler, former president of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, has been appointed vice pres. of the Exchange to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Gordon Smith, who recently joined the Canadian Wheat Board as assistant chief commissioner.

Winnipeg, Man.—The Saskatchewan Wheat Pool during the 1938-39 crop year operated 1,069 elevators with average handling per elevator 59,383 bus. During the crop year handlings were 64,306,136 bus., equal to 45.15 per cent of all grain delivered in Saskatchewan that year. Grain handlings for the Pool have passed the 1,000,000,000-bu. mark since the organization began operations, from 1924 to 1939 inclusive.

Port Arthur, Ont.—As soon as contracts for the work can be let a \$40,000 program of improvements will proceed at the Saskatchewan Pool Elevator No. 6. The plans include erection of a new office building and better fire protection. The Port Arthur public utilities commission has agreed to a 250-ft. extension of a water main to the boundary of the property. A further 1,500-ft. extension will be made to the elevator where a hydrant will be installed. A monolithic concrete office building, two stories high and 60 x 30 ft. in size, will be constructed. This will house a welfare room and wash rooms for the employees, and offices for the inspection and weighing staffs, superintendent and timekeeper. Smaller offices in the elevator, for the foreman and others, will be enlarged, and steam heating will be installed. Tenders closed Nov. 20 and the work is expected to be completed by Jan. 31.

## COLORADO

Fort Morgan, Colo.—We have just completed installation of a new 20-ton truck scale, with 34 ft. platform. This is the only scale of this size in Fort Morgan and we were forced to put in this additional equipment on account of the continued increase in size of the trucks which are hauling grain in from other points.—T. E. Duncan, Jacks Bean Co.

## ILLINOIS

Table Grove, Ill.—The Farmers Elevator Co. has constructed a wooden corn crib on concrete foundation.

Midland (Kenney p. o.), Ill.—Recently extensive repairs have been made at the Kenney Elevator Co.'s local elevator.

Pontiac, Ill.—The Pontiac Farmers Grain Co., managed by E. P. Benscoter, has installed a Fairbanks Truck Scale with 24x9 ft. concrete deck and a 25-ton beam.

Milford, Ill.—The Milford Grain Co., F. S. Yant, manager, is installing a large, modern Fairbanks 20-ton Scale, replacing the old scale at the north of the office.

Sibley, Ill.—The Sibley Grain Co. has completed and filled with corn two concrete storage bins at its elevator. Each bin has been filled with more than 20,000 bus. of shelled corn.

Quincy, Ill.—D. M. Gray, of Gray Bros., at Hull, Ill., has been granted a building permit to erect four steel grain tanks on a site on the Mississippi River here from which barges may be loaded.

Baldwin, Ill.—A 24x48 ft. one-story frame iron-clad warehouse, attached to the east side of the elevator, is under construction by the Randolph Milling Co. of Ava, whose J. C. Preston manages the local 4,000-bu. elevator and feed mill.

Cowling, Ill.—Fire of unknown origin on Nov. 17 destroyed the Fred French grain elevator and its contents of several thousand bushels of grain. Mt. Carmel firemen responded to the call and succeeded in saving several buildings adjoining the elevator. Mr. French operates another elevator at Keensburg.—W.B.C.

Ballard (Chenoa p.o.), Ill.—Royal Medler, 16-year-old son of P. D. Medler, manager of the Chenoa Grain Co. elevator here, was seriously injured, suffering a broken leg and a broken arm, when struck by an automobile while riding his bicycle early this month. He is recuperating in a hospital at Pontiac.

Glenarm, Ill.—Byron Barbee, 77, who operated an elevator and implement business here for ten years before his retirement from business in 1929 because of ill health, died at his home in Auburn Nov. 1. Mr. Barbee became interested in the Auburn Roller Mill about 1895, continuing with the company until 1929.

Mount Carmel, Ill.—The 130,000-bu. reinforced concrete elevator purchased by Iglehart Bros., Inc., from the Bluff City Mill & Elevator Co. last July, and now managed by M. S. Timmons, has been improved with installation of corn handling machinery, including a Western Corn Sheller and a Western Gyrating Cleaner.

Chenoa, Ill.—Work has started on the mill and warehouse for Ray H. Morris on the lot south of C. W. Perry's east elevator, along the T. P. & W. Railroad right of way, which Mr. Morris recently purchased from A. D. Jordon. The warehouse will be 20x50 ft. and the mill will measure 30x32 ft., and will be three stories high.

Shawneetown, Ill.—Farmers in northern Gallatin County and southern White County have found a new and lucrative market for select white corn, which is going into countless cans of hominy. Daily by a caravan of trucks it is being emptied into the 60,000-bu. elevator at New Haven. Later the corn is being consigned to Mt. Vernon, Ind.—W.B.C.

Argenta, Ill.—The A. & O. Grain Co., managed by M. C. Cooper, has in operation its new feed mill completed early this fall. The 20 x 36 ft. frame, iron-clad structure, has a driveway with a pneumatic truck lift, and Western Elevating Machinery, and houses a Blue Streak Hammer Mill, Corn Cracker and Grader, a California Pellet Machine, a 1½-ton vertical feed mixer, and a 300-lb. horizontal batch mixer. Attached to the feed mill is a 50 x 18 ft., 3-story, frame, iron-clad warehouse. "A. & O." is the brand name for the complete line of poultry, hog, and dairy feeds the company is manufacturing, including high protein supplements for mixing with farm grains, and a hog mineral. Capacity of the mill is 15 tons daily.

Thomasville, Ill.—M. J. Buscher & Son will repaint their elevator, which is being operated by the Johnson Grain Co.

Litchfield, Ill.—M. J. Buscher & Son are adding an ear corn storage to their elevator. Recently they installed a 22 ft. 20-ton scale and an electric weightograph.

Findlay, Ill.—An elevator will be built here on the foundation of the one that burned a few months ago, owned by the Findlay Grain & Coal Co. The building will have more grain storage capacity than the old elevator and will be equipped with modern machinery and equipment. Work is expected to start immediately upon completion of the bean harvest.

Keensburg, Ill.—The Fred T. French Grain Co. plans to install a diesel engine, hammer mill and feed mixer at its local elevator next spring. Jack Van Ault, manager, now is using casing head gas to fire the company's 100-h.p. steam engine for power. The plant is located in the center of the current Illinois oil boom territory, some of the wells being located on the company's elevator property.

Kenney, Ill.—October was the busiest month in the history of the Kenney Elevator Co.'s 26 years of doing business. During the month 32 cars of corn and 25 cars of beans were shipped out, making a total of about 90,000 bus. of grain. In addition to the heavy shipment, 30,000 bus. of resealed corn passed over its scales and as a result of the bursting of the company's elevator at Jenkins, it was necessary to clean more than 3,000 bus. of shelled corn at the local plant.

Colfax, Ill.—Caught in fast revolving machinery in the pit of the Williams Grain Co. elevator, Harry Wagoner, employe, narrowly escaped death early the morning of Nov. 15. His back and left arm were terribly mauled and beaten before he managed to tear himself free. Crawling up a ladder to the ground floor in spite of his injuries, with practically all clothes torn from his body, he was found by others at the plant and removed to a doctor's office for treatment. His condition is serious.

Schrods (Mt. Carmel p.o.), Ill.—Fire destroyed completely the E. R. Snyder elevator on the Big 4 Railroad here Nov. 9. The elevator was being operated by Mr. Snyder on a commission buying basis for Iglehart Bros., Inc., of Evanston, Ind. Blame for the fire is placed on youngsters, with matches, getting into the elevator, the children belonging to oil-field workers occupying nearby tourist cabins. Insurance for \$1,800 partially covered the loss. Mr. Snyder hopes to rebuild.

Crossville, Ill.—The E. H. Morris Elevator, operated and managed by E. H. Morris, has completed its improvements, increasing its capacity to 25,000 bus. by raising the roof and cupola and building the cribbing of the bins higher. The improvements more than doubled the total capacity. New machinery, purchased from Union Iron Works, was installed, including a leg with Salem Buckets, anti-friction bearings on the shafting, and a Western Gyrating Cleaner. The old 30-h.p. diesel engine has been replaced with a new 60-h.p. Fairbanks-Morse Diesel, transmitting power to the elevator machinery thru a rope drive with a Hunt Coupling.

Middletown, Ill.—The Fernandes Grain Co. received the first shelled corn at its new elevator on Thursday morning, Nov. 2. It was white corn and loaded out immediately to give the new machinery a test. Normal car loading capacity of the house will be 1,200 bus. an hour. Mr. Fernandes has endeavored to make the building modern from top to bottom. A head drive system of operating the legs has been installed. Three motors are installed at the top, two of which operate the two legs and one furnishes power for the new cleaning and separating machine. An individual motor furnishes power for the sheller, located in the basement. A cob burner will be built south of the building.



Shelbyville, Ill.—The Reuben Yakey elevator has been completed and is already in operation. The machinery is electrically operated and all equipment is modern. The house has a 12,000 bus. capacity. Shelbyville has been without a grain elevator for several years.

Gibson City, Ill.—Wesley Lehman has assumed his new duties as superintendent of maintenance at the Central Soya Co.'s plant. It is expected the new soybean and feed mill will be in operation by next February. Mr. Lehman was transferred here from the company's Decatur, Ind., plant.

Dallas City, Ill.—The Dallas City Grain & Feed Co. entertained sixty grain and elevator men from neighboring elevators and towns within a radius of 6 to 100 miles, including mill men and bankers from Galesburg, at a fish dinner Nov. 1, held in the Christian Church basement. W. F. Anguish was chairman of the occasion, which had been planned for the purpose of getting personally acquainted with the grain dealers and others who are expected to co-operate with the local terminal elevator company in receiving and shipping of grain by the waterways. Directors and stockholders of the local company were introduced and the meeting then turned over to Mr. Loftus, president of the company, who after a few fitting remarks, introduced C. O. McClintock of the Continental Grain Co., who, also, gave a short talk. Impromptu talks followed by many of the guests. R. R. Maberry, who is building the local elevator, was present and explained the purpose and workings of the modern equipment being installed there. At the close of the meeting an inspection trip was made to the new elevator.

#### CHICAGO NOTES

Patrick J. Brosnan, a member of the Board of Trade since 1922, died Nov. 18.

A Chicago Board of Trade membership sold Nov. 9 at \$1,625, a decline of \$175 from the last previous sale.

Standard Milling Co. entertained its entire sales and office force at a dinner dance on Nov. 10 at the Medinah Club. About 190 staff members and their wives were present.

Theodore A. Schwengel, formerly a trading member of the Board of Trade and chairman of the business conduct com'te of the Open Board of Trade, died Nov. 16, in Grant hospital after a brief illness, aged 57 years. He was highly esteemed by his many friends. He had been admitted to the bar but did not practice law.

The sanitary district has approved a five year contract with H. J. Baker & Bros., distributors of organic fertilizers, by which the company will purchase the sludge from the new southwest sewage treatment works and the Calumet works. The two plants produce about 150,000 tons of sludge a year. The company agreed to buy at a price to guarantee the sanitary district \$300,000 a year.

New members recently admitted to the Board of Trade included the following: William J. Hope, DeKalb, Ill.; William C. Roney, Detroit, Mich.; Oswald Z. Cohn, Minneapolis, Minn.; Robert C. Nathan, John G. McCarthy, Jr., Arthur C. Harrison, all of Chicago; Henry E. Perry, Terre Haute, Ind.; Frank Peavey Hefelfinger, Minneapolis, Minn.; Ernest H. Watt, Toronto, Ont.

#### INDIANA

Bluffton, Ind.—The Hoosier Grain Co. recently installed a Sidney Sheller.

Williams, Ind.—The Maegerlein Milling Co. is installing a Blue Streak Hammer Mill.

Vevay, Ind.—The Vevay Flour Mill is installing a Blue Streak Twin Spiral Mixer.

Lebanon, Ind.—The Lebanon Grain Co. has installed the new Sidney Sheller and V drive.

Wolcott, Ind.—The Guingrich Elvtr. has installed a new 20-ton type registering truck scale.

Petersburg, Ind.—The farmers' fall festival and corn show will be held here Dec. 6 and 7. —W.B.C.

Greenville, Ind.—The Greenville Milling Co. recently installed a Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer with motor drive.

Terhune (Sheridan R.F.D. 1), Ind.—G. G. Tate has leased the McCordle Grain Co. elevator from Mrs. John W. McCordle.

Newberry, Ind.—Edward Killian, for forty-five years owner of a feed mill and grain elevator here, died at his home recently after a short illness. —W.B.C.

Warsaw, Ind.—The Palestine flour mill at Palestine, seven miles southwest of here, was destroyed by fire of undetermined origin the night of Nov. 9.

Liberty, Ind.—The Union Co. Farm Buro Co-operative Ass'n recently installed a Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer, one ton capacity with motor drive.

Mount Comfort, Ind.—The McComas & Pritchard line of elevators recently has changed its firm name to Pritchard & Sons. The company operates elevators here, at Oaklandon, Mohawk and Max.

English, Ind.—James C. Longest, 73, sec'y of the English Milling Co., died at his home here Nov. 17, after an illness of a few weeks. He is survived by his son, Guy Longest, who is president of the English Milling Co. —W.B.C.

Kokomo, Ind.—A blaze in a cob bin at the Morrison & Thompson Co. elevator Nov. 4 was extinguished without further spread of the flames and damage was confined to the loss of cobs, used for fuel purposes in the furnace room.

Decatur, Ind.—Elroy Winteregg has succeeded Wesley Lehman as superintendent of maintenance of the Central Soya Co. plant in this city. Mr. Lehman was appointed superintendent of maintenance of the company's new plant at Gibson City, Ill.

Waveland, Ind.—The Newton Busenbark Grain Co. elevator has been re-opened for business with Leland Gooding in charge, assisted temporarily by Guy Heslar. Feeds of all kinds will be handled and as soon as possible to arrange for it, grinding of all kinds will be done.

Rensselaer, Ind.—The grain dealers of the Rensselaer district enjoyed a dinner and business meeting here the night of Nov. 10. Fred K. Sale, sec'y of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n, was present and discussed with the group the Wage-Hour Act and other subjects of interest.

Terre Haute, Ind.—Quick and efficient work on the part of local firemen saved the Graham Grain Co. elevator from destruction by fire recently when flames, starting in the cob burner, were climbing the elevator chute when they arrived on the scene. Damage was confined to a belt and motor.

Uniondale, Ind.—John B. Miller, for many years engaged in the grain business and for several years a partner in the Miller & Brickley Grain Co., died Oct. 30 following an operation performed in hospital at Bluffton. Mr. Miller was known widely to grain dealers in the northeastern part of the state.

Indianapolis, Ind.—The Indiana Supreme Court on Oct. 23 upheld the constitutionality of the 1937 exemption law, known generally as the Garnishment Law. This law permits a garnish levy on 10 per cent of earnings over \$15 a week, in cases where a creditor has obtained a judgment which has not been satisfied. The litigation on this law has been the allegation that it created four classes of citizens, on basis of their economic status by terms of the exemptions. The Supreme Court overruling the Howard Circuit Court decision of the law being unconstitutional, held that the exemption law did not divide illegally our citizens into four classifications, and that "the remedy, if the law is unjust, is an appeal to the Legislature."

Indianapolis, Ind.—The 500,000-bus. annex for the terminal elevator of the Indiana Grain Co-op., Inc., construction of which started this summer, has been completed and is in operation.

Columbus, Ind.—Benjamin C. Thomas, 74, a lifelong resident of Columbus and a widely known grain dealer, died of a heart attack Nov. 6. Mr. Thomas was operator of the Ben Thomas Elvtr., and for more than 40 years had been engaged in the grain business here. He was one of the founders of the old Ce-realine Co.

Rolling Prairie, Ind.—While operating a portable feed grinder for Baldwin Carlson on the Holbrook farm, R. R. No. 2, Robert Kerr, 18, living east of LaPorte, suffered injuries that necessitated the amputation of his left foot Oct. 30. The young man's foot was caught in the grinder and badly crushed, making it necessary to amputate it at the ankle.

Evansville, Ind.—Plans for reconstruction of the E. H. Morris elevator that burned Oct. 21 are moving forward rapidly. The new structure will be entirely of concrete, and will make use of the Randolph Direct Heat Drier building and two storage tanks with capacity for 18,000 bus. that were left undamaged by the fire. The new elevator, when erected, will be well above the 55,000 bus. capacity of the old house.

#### IOWA

Marion, Ia.—One of the bins of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. burst open after being filled with grain.

Farragut, Ia.—The Farmers' Co-operative Co. recently bought a Sidney Vertical Ton Feed Mixer.

Herring, Ia.—A. J. Graham has installed a new Bender Overhead Traveling Truck Lift in his elevator.

Des Moines, Ia.—Kelley Feeds, Inc., is building a one-story frame addition, with basement, to its feed warehouse.

New Hampton, Ia.—The New Hampton Mill owned by E. C. Heinmiller was destroyed by fire early Nov. 5.

Dolliver, Ia.—Repairs were made recently at the O. P. Stowe Elvtr. Co. elevator by the T. E. Ibberson Co.

Audubon, Ia.—Frank Albright, formerly of Lewis, has succeeded E. J. Wiese as manager of the Updike Grain Corp.

Greenfield, Ia.—The Farmers Co-operative Co. of Greenfield has been re-incorporated; capital stock, \$20,000 paid in cash.

Roberts (Otho p.o.), Ia.—A 20-ton Soweigh Motor Truck Scale has been installed by the Roberts Co-operative Elvtr. Co.

Otranto Station, Ia.—D. J. Campbell has sold the Otranto Grain Co. to his son, Roger, and is going into the cattle buying business.

Iowa Falls, Ia.—Local business men and other interested parties are considering the desirability of obtaining a soybean plant for Iowa Falls.

Council Bluffs, Ia.—E. L. Allphin, manager of the Gooch Feed Mill Co., was elected president of the Council Bluffs Kiwanis Club recently.

Buffalo Center, Ia.—John J. Van Gerpen has sold his feed mill and hatchery to Sam Grotwald of Lake Mills, who took immediate possession.

Fort Dodge, Ia.—The Vitamized Feed Co. has moved its offices from the main floor of the Warden apartments to the second floor of the same building.

Britt, Ia.—A new modern cleaner has been installed in the Farmers Elvtr. Co. plant along with other alterations and repairs. The T. E. Ibberson Co. did the work.

Whiting, Ia.—Carl Streeter, until recently manager of the South Side Elvtr. Co., passed away recently of a heart attack. He had been ailing the past year and a half.—Art Torkelson.

Sioux City, Ia.—Eighty managers of Iowa grain elevator companies met Nov. 7, at the West Hotel for a district meeting of the Farmers Elvtr. Service Co. Elevator problems were discussed.

Indianola, Ia.—Glen Felton, manager of the E. H. Felton Grain Co., was severely injured in an auto accident recently. At last reports he was showing satisfactory improvement.—Art Torkelson, with Lamson Bros. & Co.

## STRATTON GRAIN CO.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

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Consignments and Future Orders Solicited



Whittemore, Ia.—The Whittemore Elvtr. Co. has had the T. E. Ibberson Company repair its elevator and install new legs, new air dumps, etc.

Albert City, Ia.—The Farmers Co-operative Elvtr. Co. recently installed a 20-ton concrete deck Soweigh Motor Scale with a recording beam.

Algona, Ia.—Sargent & Co. of Des Moines have purchased the Northwestern elevator from F. S. Norton & Son and in the near future will begin manufacturing its products here, conducting a wholesale and retail business.

Oyens, Ia.—The Oyens Co-operative Co. has completed remodeling its concrete house and the steel roof of its frame house and painting the frame structure. A truck scale with 34 x 9 ft. platform now is being installed on the north side of the frame elevator. The T. E. Ibberson Co. is doing the work. J. L. Doud is manager of the elevator, located on the Q. C. Railroad and of 45,000 bus. capacity.

Fort Dodge, Ia.—Oscar V. Critz, 55, widely known northwest Iowa grain man, with offices here, died after a lingering illness Nov. 9 in the University Hospital at Iowa City. Mr. Critz, a partner with William Griffin in the Critz Grain Co., owns elevators at Curlew, Fenton, Arnold, Gridley and Woden. He entered the grain business in 1913. He operated a large dairy farm near Barnum, having moved there from Emmetsburg in 1937.

Titonka, Ia.—The elevator under construction for R. L. Krantz on his farm on the north edge of Titonka will be completed soon. The Waterloo Concrete Co. has the contract for the structure. The building is of concrete and steel with the latest electrically operated equipment installed, including legs for elevating corn to any point in the building. A truck lift is located in the 27-ft. wide driveway. Other equipment includes a man lift and a large hammer mill. There are 12 overhead hoppers bins, 27 ft. deep.

Mason City, Ia.—The M. & St. L. Railroad is building a 60x98 ft. warehouse here which it has leased to the Russell Miller Milling Co. of Minneapolis. A. F. Amburn is manager of the local wholesale distributing business, a new enterprise in Mason City, which will serve towns in North Iowa as far west as Spencer, east to the Mississippi River, and south as far as Iowa Falls. The new warehouse will be completed within 60 days and will be erected on a concrete foundation; its walls will be of sheet metal and its floors of maple.

## KANSAS

Gypsum City, Kan.—The Teichgraeber Milling Co. sustained damage to electrical equipment early in November.

Topeka, Kan.—A spark from a locomotive is believed to have caused a small damage fire in the warehouse of the Thomas Page Mill Co. recently.

Eldorado, Kan.—A break in the stove pipe connection to the chimney flue that kindled a fire caused some small damage in the office of C. E. Powell Grain Co. on November 4.

Hudson, Kan.—A new 180-h.p. diesel engine has been installed at the Stafford County Flour Mills plant, to furnish operating power throughout the mill. During installation, the mill was shut down for several days.

Beloit, Kan.—A new hollow tile office building is to replace the old frame building of the Mitchell County Farmers Union Ass'n. C. T. Ebey has the contract to wreck the old structure and build the new one, the latter to be 12 x 24 ft. in size. The improvement project also includes installation of a 20-ton scale, 34 x 9 ft. concrete platform.

Topeka, Kan.—A head house and additional grain storage tanks will be erected for the Farmers Union Jobbing Ass'n. The present head house will be taken down to make room for a new and modern working structure for the total elevator capacity of 1,000,000 bus. Present elevator capacity is 500,000 bus. Contracts for construction of the new elevator and headhouse will be let around the first of the year, according to Harry E. Witham, sec'y and general manager of the Farmers Union Jobbing Ass'n. Horner & Wyatt, Inc., are preparing plans and specifications. The building project is to be completed prior to the new crop wheat movement. The Ass'n had completed erection of a mixed feed manufacturing plant adjoining its elevator property.

Rock, Kan.—Harry E. McDaniel has completed and is operating his new 15,000-bu. elevator, located along the Sante Fe trackage and erected to replace the old 2,000-bu. house torn down this fall. The elevator is equipped with modern cleaning and other equipment. The structure is 24 x 28 ft. and 50 ft. high, with feed sheds 16 x 40 ft. and 15 x 36 ft. in size to the north and south of the elevator. In addition to the elevator and sheds a new tank has been erected with additional capacity of 6,000-bus. of grain. Mr. McDaniel has been in business for the last 15 years and is well known thruout the county and to the grain trade.

Canton, Kan.—The Canton Grain & Supply Co. awarded the contract to Chaimers & Borton for its modern 50,000-bu. concrete grain elevator and 16 x 40 ft. 2-story concrete warehouse, now under construction, to be completed by Jan. 1. Equipment includes the present 10-bu. automatic scale, dust collector and cleaner, and a 3,000-bu. per hour leg fitted with 11 inch belt and 10 x 6 inch Calumet Cups, driven by a 15 h. p. Fairbanks-Morse Motor thru Ehrsam Head Drive; an electric manlift and overhead truck lift will be provided along with other modern equipment and conveniences to make a complete elevator. The elevator will be 120 ft. high and will consist of two 16 ft. tanks and 12 rectangular bins 100 ft. high. Cost for the improvement will be approximately \$20,000. While construction is underway business will continue as usual at the elevator.

## KENTUCKY

Mayfield, Ky.—The Mayfield Milling Co. sustained a small loss to a detached garage building on Nov. 1.

Sharpsburg, Ky.—Peck Bros. grain and supply store was visited by yeggs the night of Nov. 15, who blew open the safe and escaped with approximately \$100 in cash.

## LOUISIANA

New Orleans, La.—John E. Koerner, Sr., of the firm of John Koerner & Co., Inc., veteran grain and flour man, was injured in a fall Nov. 2.

## MICHIGAN

Eaton Rapids, Mich.—The Long Bean & Grain Co. has installed 14 Botimer Bean Pickers.

Flowerfield, Mich.—The Flowerfield Mill has been sold and will reopen for business soon.

St. Charles, Mich.—Walsh Bros. have installed an Invincible Cleaner driven by a 5 h.p. motor.

Leslie, Mich.—The Leslie Grain & Produce Co. has installed a No. 99 cleaner and a 7½ h.p. motor.

Allegan, Mich.—The Allegan Co-operative Ass'n has installed a Superior Cleaner and a 7½ h.p. motor.

Saginaw, Mich.—The Frutchey Bean Co. has installed a No. 29 cleaner and a 7½ h.p. fully enclosed motor.

Richland, Mich.—A Western Sheller driven by a 10-h.p. motor has been installed in the Knappen Co. elevator.

Baroda, Mich.—A new hammer mill with built-in electromagnetic separator is being installed in the Baroda Mills.

Middleton, Mich.—The Rockafellow Grain & Seed Co. is installing a double runner attrition mill driven by two 15 h.p. motors.

Elsie, Mich.—The Elsie Elevator Co. has installed a No. 116 ball-bearing cleaner driven by a fully enclosed electric motor.

Hamilton, Mich.—The Hamilton Farm Buro has installed additional elevator legs and two fully enclosed motors in its feed mill.

Wheeler, Mich.—A cleaner No. 147 and a 2 h.p. fully enclosed motor have been installed in the W. F. Bradford bean elevator.

Clifford, Mich.—The Frutchey Bean Co. is installing a hammer mill with built-in electromagnetic separator and crusher-feeder.

Ida, Mich.—The Ida Farmers Co-operative Co. recently installed a Sidney Sheller and a new type Sidney Revolving Screen Cleaner.

Ottawa Lake, Mich.—H. H. Heiser & Co. have provided additional capacity in their plant by the addition of a new 100-ft. warehouse.

Gera, Mich.—Charles Wolohan, Inc. is installing a new hammer mill with built-in electromagnetic separator at the local elevator.

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"MAGNIFICENT PIECE OF MACHINERY . . . so valuable to us. We can quickly take a moisture test on a truckload of corn and tell whether we should continue to dry the corn or whether we can shell it immediately. It helps us to cut the cost of operation". Fuller Seed Company, Lincoln, Illinois.

"WORTH ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD . . . we are entirely satisfied with the Steinlite. I have seen the time it would



be almost worth its weight in gold to determine quickly what seed could be stored safely". C. W. Hoover, Delta Products Company, Wilson, Arkansas.

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Largest distributors of Grain, Flour and Seed  
Testing Equipment in the World. Founded 1912



Westphalia, Mich.—A Superior Cleaner and a 7½-h.p. fully enclosed motor have been installed in the Westphalia Milling Co. feed mill.

Akron, Mich.—The Akron Elvtr. Co. recently installed a new cleaner, three new elevator legs and two fully enclosed self ventilated motors.

Bay Port, Mich.—A new cleaner No. 998D ball-bearing and 10 h.p. fully enclosed motor were installed in the Wallace & Morley Elevator.

Allegan, Mich.—The Handy Electric Mills has installed a new hammer mill with built-in electromagnetic separator driven by a 30-h.p. fully enclosed motor.

Adrian, Mich.—The Adrian Grain Co. has installed a hammer mill with electromagnetic separator driven by a 40-h.p. motor and a corn sheller and a Bauer Crusher.

Northstar, Mich.—The North Star Elvtr. Co. recently completed the construction of new coal sheds and has installed a No. 34 cleaner driven by a 5 h.p. fully enclosed motor.

Millett (Lansing p.o.), Mich.—The hammer mill with built-in electromagnetic separator driven by a 30 h.p. enclosed motor has been installed in the J. T. Bird elevator.

Brown City, Mich.—A hammer mill with built-in electromagnetic separator driven by a 30 h.p. fully enclosed motor has been installed in the Brown City Elvtr. Co. plant.

Bad Axe, Mich.—A No. 998D ball-bearing cleaner driven by a 7½-h.p. fully enclosed Fairbanks-Morse Motor has been installed in the Bad Axe Grain Co. bean elevator.

West Branch, Mich.—Gussman Bros., who operate the West Branch Flour Mfg. Co., recently installed a hammer mill with a built-in electromagnetic separator and crusher.

Chelsea, Mich.—The Farmers Supply Co. recently installed a rebuilt Blue-Streak Hammer Mill with built-in electromagnetic separator driven by a 40-h.p. fully enclosed motor.

Plainwell, Mich.—A hammer mill with built-in electromagnetic separator driven by a 30-h.p. fully enclosed motor is being installed in the feed mill of the Plainwell Co-op. Co.

Colling, Mich.—The Unionville Milling Co. has increased its feed grinding capacity at the local elevator by replacing the 30 h.p. motor with a 40 h.p. motor of the fully enclosed type.

Hastings, Mich.—A hammer mill with electromagnetic separator and a feed mill are being installed in the Hastings Bean & Grain Co. plant, both machines to be motor driven.

Atwater (Bad Axe p.o.), Mich.—The local elevator operated by Joseph Cieslinski is undergoing improvement. A new office and picking room have been constructed and a 10-ton truck scale added.

Waldron, Mich.—Dennis Clark, who some time ago bought the Avis Feed Mill from the former owners, the Fraser Milling Co., has installed a new Gruendler Hammer Mill with built-in electromagnetic separator.

Freeport, Mich.—Feed grinding equipment at the C. H. Runciman feed mill has been improved by the installation of a Hughes Hammer Mill with built-in electromagnetic separator and a corn sheller and cleaner.

Rockford, Mich.—Harry S. Minion, who now operates the Squires Elevator, is installing feed mill equipment in this plant, consisting of a hammer mill with built-in electromagnetic separator, a mixer and a sheller.

Sparta, Mich.—The new feed mill at the Sparta Feed Co. has been put in operation. The equipment consists of a hammer mill with built-in electromagnetic separator driven by a 50 h.p. motor, a sheller and a mixer.

Barryton, Mich.—The Barryton Co-operative Ass'n has purchased the elevator at this station formerly owned and operated for many years by the Saginaw Milling Co. and has moved all feed grinding machinery from its warehouse to the elevator.

Hudsonville, Mich.—A new 24-inch double runner attrition mill has been installed in the Farmers Co-operative Elvtr. Co. plant. The company also has constructed new gasoline service stations at Hudsonville and Vriesland.

Betzner (Pittsford p.o.), Mich.—Clarence Frank is remodeling his feed mill and rewiring all of the motors with conduit wiring. The equipment consists of a hammer mill with electromagnetic separator, corn cracker and grader, corn sheller and a cleaner.

Niles, Mich.—The new feed mill of the Niles Farmers, Inc., has been completed. This is of brick construction with a large warehouse adjoining. The same feed grinding machinery that was used in the old elevator was installed in the new plant.

Allen, Mich.—The Harlow VanPatten Feed Mill is being remodeled. A new tile warehouse has been added and a new double runner attrition mill equipped with an electromagnetic separator. Motors have been rewired with all wiring in conduit.

Frankentrost (Richville p.o.), Mich.—E. A. Botmer of Bay City is building an elevator and feed mill at this station. Equipment will consist of a hammer mill with built-in electromagnetic separator and three cleaners. Electric power will be used.

Grand Rapids, Mich.—The feed mill operated by the Myers Poultry Farm, 7 miles south of Grand Rapids, has installed additional equipment to increase the feed grinding facilities, including a No. 3 mixer, a molasses mixer and two additional motors.

Eaton Rapids, Mich.—The feed grinding business of the Farmers Warehouse Co. has increased to such an extent that it recently has installed a larger Blue Streak Hammer Mill with built-in electromagnetic separator, the mill driven by a 40 h.p. motor.

Sturgis, Mich.—Charles Stroud, president of the Sturgis Grain Co., which office he has held for over 15 years, celebrated his 90th birthday anniversary Nov. 3 when open house was held for friends and neighbors until 5 p. m. that day. He has always resided in LaGrange County, spending his life in Sturgis and Pretty Prairie.

Middleton, Mich.—The Middleton Farmers Elvtr. is constructing a new addition in which to place the feed mill equipment which is now located in the elevator. New equipment consists of a hammer mill with built-in electromagnetic separator, a 15-ton truck scale and a Blue Streak Senior Corn Cutter. All equipment will be motor driven.

St. Johns, Mich.—The St. Johns Agricultural Ass'n is really going into the feed grinding business. A new Blue Streak Hammer Mill driven by a 75 h.p. fully enclosed motor has just been installed. They have installed also a new corn sheller driven by a 5 h.p. fully enclosed motor. The feed mill is equipped with an electromagnetic separator.

Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.—The MacInnis Elvtr. & Feed Store has taken over the warehouse of the MacLachlan Bros. Co., which closed recently. Willard MacInnis will be manager of the warehouse. Custom grinding of grain, mixing of dairy and poultry feeds, handling of feeds, soy-bean meals, bran, middlings, wheat and other farm grains will be done by the new company which will act, also, as buyer of flax, peas and all other grains.

## MINNESOTA

Stillwater, Minn.—The Commander Elvtr. Co. recently installed a Sidney 1½ ton Vertical Feed Mixer.

Hoffman, Minn.—The Ray M. Lang Seed & Grain Co. on Oct. 31 sustained a small loss from high winds.

Waseca, Minn.—Waseca Processing Co. recently installed a Kelly Duplex No. 2 Mixer, with motor drive.

Grand Rapids, Minn.—Alterations and repairs have been made at the Farm Service Co.'s feed mill. The T. E. Ibberson Co. had the contract.

Lake Crystal, Minn.—G. W. Clark, who retired several months ago as manager of the Hubbard & Palmer Co. elevator after 20 years' service in that capacity, died recently.

Crookston, Minn.—The C. Roe Grain Co. will install a new 20-ton Fairbanks Scale at its elevator here. A 28-ft. loading platform will be constructed and the driveway will be widened.

Marshall, Minn.—The T. E. Ibberson Co. was awarded the contract for construction of the \$30,000-bu. annex being built for the National Atlas Elvtrs. The new annex has six bins.

Campbell, Minn.—The Farmers Co-operative Elvtr. Co. has been incorporated; capital stock \$12,000, to continue the business of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. and to handle grains on the co-operative plan.

Lake Crystal, Minn.—H. M. Graif has succeeded Earl Pepper as manager of the Hubbard & Palmer Co. elevator here following Mr. Pepper's recent resignation. He will have as his assistant, Llewelyn Roberts of Cray.

Burr, Minn.—The new 20,000-bu. annex for the National Atlas Elvtrs. has been completed. This building was divided into six bins and is iron clad. The T. E. Ibberson Co. had the contract.

Dundee, Minn.—Extensive repairs have been made at the Farmers Elvtr. Co. A new grain cleaner, new leg and other improvements were added. The T. E. Ibberson Co. had the contract.

Virginia, Minn.—A new Strong-Scott Reel, mechanical separators and other equipment was added to the Central Co-operative Warehouse feed mill here recently. The T. E. Ibberson Co. had the contract.

Kennedy, Minn.—The new feed mill erected for McCabe Bros. by the T. E. Ibberson Co. has been completed. A. C. Hjeldness is manager of the elevator, in connection with which the feed mill is being operated.

Ceylon, Minn.—Extensive improvements have been made at the Neal Bode Elvtr. Co.'s plant. In addition to repairs, new iron roofs were put on both of the elevators which Mr. Bode operates. The T. E. Ibberson Co. did the work.

Perham, Minn.—To better serve the trade at Perham and add to its grinding capacity, a new 50 h.p. Jacobson Hammer Mill has been installed in the International Elvtr. Co.'s elevator. The T. E. Ibberson Co. had the contract.

Heron Lake, Minn.—Lloyd St. John, manager of the St. John & Son elevator here, recently resigned, and has been succeeded by Ken W. Roberts, who has had five years' experience in the B. P. St. John & Son elevator at Worthington.

Pipestone, Minn.—Work was started recently at the Pipestone Grain Co. on a new 20 x 14 ft. addition to the elevator which, when completed, will house the company's new feed grinding equipment. I. L. Tobias is manager of the elevator.

Dundas, Minn.—The Farmers' Co-operative Elvtr. Co. held open house at its new plant on Nov. 17. The plant, a \$16,000 structure, has a capacity of about 27,000 bus. and is equipped with feed grinding and feed mixing equipment. Leo Tschann is the manager.

Sauk Centre, Minn.—Grand opening of the new elevator of the Sauk Centre Farmers Co-operative Co. was held Oct. 29. A varied program of events was given in which all of the city's business men and farmers of the community were invited to participate.

Lyle, Minn.—An outside wall in the Hunting-Randall Co. warehouse corn bin collapsed recently, pouring the shelled corn several feet deep over the ground and nearby railroad track. Repairs were made at once and most of the grain back in storage. J. L. Hodge is in charge of the elevator.

Springfield, Minn.—The T. E. Ibberson Co. has the contract for the new elevator for the Springfield Milling Co. This elevator, of 30,000 bus. capacity, will be provided with a number of storage bins, two legs, a Hart-Carter Cleaner and the building will be provided with slab foundations and be iron clad. A Gerber Double Distributor will be installed.

## MINNEAPOLIS LETTER

Minneapolis, Minn.—Walter H. Mills, of General Mills, Inc., addressed the Traffic Club of Minneapolis at a luncheon on Nov. 16 which was designated as "grain and milling day" by the club.

Minneapolis, Minn.—P. J. Brittain, after 47 years' service in grain inspection work, was retired on an annuity on Nov. 1 by the Federal Grain Supervision Dept. He reached the retirement age on Oct. 13. Mr. Brittain entered the service of the Minnesota Grain Inspection Dept. here as a helper on Oct. 1, 1892. He was promoted to be inspector Sept. 1, 1897. His first federal assignment was as supervisor in

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charge of the Boston office of Federal Grain Supervision. In recent years he had been assigned to the department's Minneapolis office.

Roy Peterson, newly elected president of the manufacturers' and distributors' group of the Northwest Feed Mfrs. & Distributors Ass'n, at its bi-monthly meeting at Minneapolis Nov. 14, appointed several committees to function during the next year.

Minneapolis, Minn.—John H. Riheldaffer, 78, one of the oldest members of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce, died recently. Until his retirement 10 years ago, Mr. Riheldaffer had been actively identified with the grain trade and exchange activities for nearly fifty years.

## MISSOURI

Kansas City, Mo.—Loren W. Johnson has been elected to membership in the Board of Trade.

Kansas City, Mo.—The Kansas City Feed Club held its first fall meeting Thursday evening, Nov. 16, at the Hotel Continental, opening with dinner at 6:30 o'clock.

Kansas City, Mo.—Fred C. Vincent, chairman of the board of Simonds-Shields-Theis Grain Co., was general chairman in charge of the Community Chest campaign in Kansas City.

La Grange, Mo.—Wayne Murphy is the new manager for the La Grange Elvtr. Co. elevator. Mr. Murphy was assistant manager for six years at the Farmers Co-operative Ass'n elevator at Kahoka.

St. Louis, Mo.—D. S. Brackett, retired vice-pres. and former sales manager of the Ralston Purina Co., died Nov. 9, after a long illness. Mr. Brackett, who had been retired for about 10 years, was 72 years of age.—P.J.P.

Troy, Mo.—The Farmers Elvtr. & Supply Co. will install a modern feed mixer. At the regular meeting of the board of directors, Nov. 11, a ten per cent dividend was voted to be paid on all shares of stock in stockholders' possession. F. W. Wieman is manager of the elevator.—P.J.P.

Aurora, Mo.—With the likelihood that a settlement may be arrived at on labor claims of former employes of the Majestic Flour Mills definite plans for rebuilding the mill which was destroyed by fire several months ago may be announced soon by officials of the Dixie-Portland Flour Co. The labor union recently submitted an offer of \$47,000 for complete settlement of its members' claims, whereas city officials of Aurora in co-operation with officials of the flour company has previously indicated they would pay \$35,000 in full settlement. Meetings between the mill representatives and representatives of the union are scheduled to be held shortly in an attempt to arrive at a compromise suitable to both parties.

## MONTANA

Highwood, Mont.—The Greely Elvtr. Co. on Oct. 20 sustained a small loss from high winds.

Joplin, Mont.—A new 20-ton scale, fitted with air dumps, was recently installed for the Farmers Union Elvtr. Co. by the T. E. Ibberson Co.

## NEBRASKA

Laurel, Neb.—The historic old flour mills, used for several years as a feed mill by B. H. Bell, was destroyed by fire recently.

Milford, Neb.—Floyd Roll has leased the old Pauley Lumber Yard from the Yost Bros. Lumber Co. and will operate a hay and grain business.

Beatrice, Neb.—Bert Simpson of the Scoular-Bishop Grain Co. office, who was confined to his home for several weeks because of illness, has resumed his work again.

Osceola, Neb.—Stockholders of the Farmers Grain Co. will meet Nov. 25 for the purpose of amending the charter to permit issuance of certificates of participation.

Fremont, Neb.—The Fremont Molasses Feed Co. has been incorporated, to operate a flour and feed mill, and to conduct a general business of buying, selling, manufacturing and milling of grain, hay or cereal feeds of all kinds for livestock and poultry. Capital stock, \$10,000.

Morrill, Neb.—Chester B. Brown, prominent bean dealer, died Oct. 1. Mr. Brown was past president of the Rocky Mountain Bean Dealers Ass'n and an associate member of the Michigan Bean Shippers Ass'n.

Superior, Neb.—Fire Nov. 7 completely destroyed the Black Bros. Milling Co. 35,000-bu. elevator of which HESSIE King was manager. The structure contained between 25,000 and 30,000 bus. of corn and wheat.

Eagle, Neb.—The Continental Grain Co.'s local elevator, purchased this year from Mr. Trunkholz, has been improved and remodeled. A new truck scale has been installed among other new equipment. Waldo A. Nenstiel is the manager. The elevator has been licensed as a Federal Warehouse.

Lincoln, Neb.—Paul E. Walsh of Omaha filed a motion in district court Nov. 6 which dismisses without prejudice to a new action his suit against the Gooch Milling & Elvtr. Co. Mr. Walsh, owner of several shares of preferred stock, had asked removal of certain officers and appointment of a receiver.

Hay Springs, Neb.—The Farmers Co-operative Grain Co. has leased the Wm. Hollstein elevator located on the east edge of town and employed George Bacus as manager of the business. Mr. Bacus came here in August and has been managing the company with headquarters at the Hay Springs Grain Co.

### OMAHA LETTER

The Omaha Grain Exchange will be closed Nov. 30th—Thanksgiving Day in Nebraska. All markets will be closed Nov. 23.

Omaha, Neb.—Nathan C. Blackburn, 78, founder of the Blackburn Milling Co. and prominent in the milling industry of Nebraska since 1883, died Nov. 4.

Omaha, Neb.—Allied Mills, Inc., is constructing a brick building to house new boilers, according to the building permit, to cost about \$35,000. Ryan Construction Co. has the contract.

Omaha, Neb.—A new tile and block warehouse with 3,400 square feet of floor space and one story high, is being built for the Nebraska Consolidated Mills, to be used for general storage. John Lof & Sons have the contract.

## NEW YORK

Whitesville, N. Y.—The Whitesville Milling Co. has installed a feed mixer driven by a 10-h.p. motor.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The Superior Elevator which was sold to Cargill, Inc., last spring by the Superior Elvtr. & Forwarding Corporation for \$712,501, payable in equal monthly installments over a period of seven years, will net the bondholders between \$625 and \$650 for each \$1,000 in principal.—G. E. T.

Victor, N. Y.—George W. Haxton & Son have installed a Superior Cleaner, a polisher, 24 beanpickers, and five fully enclosed electric motors.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Buffalo has been selected for the 1940 convention of the Ass'n of Operative Millers.—G. E. T.

Colden, N. Y.—Arthur Wohlheuter has sold the local elevator to his brother Walter, who is installing feed grinding equipment consisting of a 13-inch Schutte Hammer Mill driven by a 25-h.p. Fairbanks-Morse Motor, an electromagnetic separator and a crusher. All equipment will be driven by fully enclosed motors.

## NORTH DAKOTA

Omamee, N. D.—A new receiving scale was installed recently at the International Elvtr. Co. elevator by the T. E. Ibberson Co.

Great Bend, N. D.—Two receiving scales were installed recently by the T. E. Ibberson Co. at the Farmers Mill & Elvtr. Co.'s elevator.

Devils Lake, N. D.—E. O. Dilling, well known grain man, formerly affiliated with Van Dusen-Harrington Co. as representative in the country, died recently.

Kelso, N. D.—Orville Christianson is the new manager of the Equity Elvtr. & Trading Co. elevator this year, beginning his work last July 3. Mr. Christianson has an excellent record, having served as manager of a co-operative elevator and oil company at Ayr for a number of years.

Grand Forks, N. D.—Petitions are being circulated thruout the state in an attempt to force a vote on the continuance of the State Mill & Elvtr. If 10,000 signatures are obtained a vote will be forced at the election in June, 1940. The law which the petitions seek to initiate would authorize the industrial commission to call for bids for lease or sale of the mill and elevator. If bids received were not satisfactory the law would permit the commission to reject them and to readvertise as often as necessary to obtain satisfactory bids. An organization known as the State Economy League, formed for the purpose, with headquarters in Bismarck, is circulating the petitions. Thirty-five original signatures are printed on the petition forms.

## OHIO

Versailles, O.—The Versailles Grain Co. reported a small loss sustained at its plant Oct. 27 from high winds.

Dawn, O.—The Dawn Grain & Supply Co. recently installed a large fan sheller, bot from the Sidney Grain Machry. Co.

Elida, O.—Elida Farmers Equity Exchange recently installed a large seed cleaner bought from the Sidney Grain Machry. Co.

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Springfield, O.—Fire which spread from an electric motor burnout caused some damage in the Stratton Grain Co. plant recently.

Collinsville, O.—The Farm Service Stores recently installed a large Jacobson Hammer Mill and Collector and Kwik-Mix Mixer and drives.

Huron, O.—The Toledo Edison Co. has sold to the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad in Huron 6 parcels of land in the area where the Eastern Co-operative & Milling Co. is to build large elevators.

Xenia, O.—The Ervin Milling Co. has been leased to General Mills, Inc., Minneapolis, Fred M. Ervin announced. The mill has been operated by the Ervin family for nearly 50 years. The name of the business will be changed to Farm Service Co.

Cedarville, O.—The Cummings Feed Store has been combined with the Cedarville Implements, Inc., and the machinery for grinding and mixing has been installed in the Clemens building at the rear. The room vacated will be improved and used for display of farm machinery.

Hamler, O.—The Hamler Co-operative Grain Co. has installed the following new machinery: a Eureka Cleaner with Buhler Drive, Head Drives, two stand of large elevators, Richardson Automatic Scale and Moisture Tester, all furnished by the Sidney Grain Machinery Co.

West Liberty, O.—The D. H. Yoder & Co. elevator, destroyed by fire last July 15, will not be rebuilt. The company has sold its coal yard and equipment to Burley Poppo who will operate the coal yard. Mr. Yoder will retire and Mr. King, a member of the D. H. Yoder & Co. firm, will move to the farm he recently purchased.

Metamora, O.—Members of the Northwestern Ohio and Southern Michigan Grain Dealers Ass'n were guests of the Metamora Elvtr. Co. at a dinner in the M. E. Church Nov. 14. Denton G. Crowl, Toledo, spoke on "The Small Business Man the Backbone to American Business Life." Some 200 guests were present. S. L. Rice is manager of the elevator.

## OKLAHOMA

Hennessey, Okla.—The Star Mill & Elvtr. Co. recently installed a new wheat conditioner.

Gould, Okla.—An overheated stove pipe caused a small fire in the S. W. Carmack elevator on Nov. 2.

Hugo, Okla.—The local plant of the Pauls Valley Milling Co. recently enlarged its corn meal and feed plant.

Shattuck, Okla.—The office of the Kansas Milling Co. has been remodeled for the convenience of patrons and employees.

Cherokee, Okla.—The Hamilton Flour Mills has started operations. The first flour was milled early this month. Frank Hamilton is proprietor of the new mill.

Pauls Valley, Okla.—Pauls Valley Milling Co., subsidiary of the Shawnee Milling Co., has completed a new air conditioned office building and enlarged its feed grinding department.

Hydro, Okla.—A new hammer mill and a large Allis-Chalmers natural gas motor were installed at the Farmers Union Exchange Grain & Elvtr. Co. elevator recently and grinding of all kinds can be done on a large scale.

Wyandotte, Okla.—The local old-fashioned watermill, an early Oklahoma landmark, used for years to grind feed for farmers, went on the auction block Nov. 10, when the Grand River dam authority began sale of structures acquired on reservoir acreage.—P.J.P.

Marshall, Okla.—The E. R. Humphrey Grain Co. elevator was destroyed by fire of unknown cause, originating in the top of the elevator, Oct. 30. Between 13,000 and 14,000 bus. of wheat were stored in the elevator and an estimated value of \$10,000 was placed on the grain by Ed Clark, manager of the elevator. The building will be replaced, but the type of structure was not specified according to Mgr. Clark.

Medford, Okla.—Mrs. Harriet Hacker, Jefferson, owner of the Hacker Elvtr. that was destroyed by fire early Oct. 28, stated that a fireproof structure will be built to replace the elevator. The entire loss of the grain and partial loss of the building were covered by insurance. On Oct. 29 a second blaze, fanned to life by a high wind, caused additional damage to floors and walls of the feed room. The elevator was under lease to Jake Reimer.

Vici, Okla.—The Farmers Co-operative Ass'n is building a grain storage bin which will be combined into a single unit with the present one, bringing the total capacity to approximately 6,000 bus. of grain. The new unit was built to relieve congestion in the elevator by increasing storage facilities. This is part of the expansion program now under way, which included improvements in the service station.

## PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Nyssa, Ore.—Al Thompson & Son has installed a new feed grinder at their plant.

Moody (Odessa p.o.), Wash.—Lenhart & Co. have sold their elevator and warehouse to the Odessa Trading Co.

Seattle, Wash.—Marius J. Lehmann, 76, pioneer feed and flour man, died Nov. 11 after a two weeks' illness.—F. K. H.

Ritzville, Wash.—A \$100,000 fire, believed to have been of incendiary origin, swept the plant of Ritzville Flouring Mills here early Nov. 10.—F. H. K.

Chehalis, Wash.—The Chehalis Grain Co. will continue in business in spite of the disastrous fire that destroyed its warehouse Oct. 30. The company is mixing feed in Centralia and filling all orders.

Portland, Ore.—I. C. Sanford has been placed in charge of the coarse grain and feed departments of the Continental Grain Co. Mr. Sanford closed out his own grain and feed business to accept the Continental position.

Toppenish, Wash.—Warehouse fires are the rule rather than the rare exception in Eastern Washington centers during the past two weeks. On Nov. 11 the United Farmers' Co-operative warehouse burned with a loss of \$25,000.—F. K. H.

Vancouver, Wash.—The 500,000-bu. addition to the S. P. & S. R. R. elevator leased and being operated by Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., has been completed under the plans and supervision of Edw. F. Carter. The plant was receiving grain several weeks before the building was completed.

Portland, Ore.—The liquidation office of the C.C.C. under the head of Arch Ryer has been closed and final details with some personnel transferred to the R.F.C. The office handled wheat taken over by the government on defaulted loans from last year. With the clean-up of this wheat, there was no further need for the office.

St. John, Wash.—Frances Grief and three directors of the St. John Grain Growers, Inc., were in Sprague recently looking over plans of the new Sprague Grain Growers, Inc., elevator which was converted from a sacked to a bulk elevator last summer. The St. John Grain Growers, Inc., contemplates a similar change in one of its storage warehouses before the next crop.

Spokane, Wash.—The Spokane Grain Merchants' Ass'n at its annual meeting elected Richard H. Stephens president. W. A. Mitchell was chosen vice-pres. and Karl E. Bumgarner, sec'y-treas. Directors elected were W. R. Glover, Jack H. Roberts and Frank M. Baller. The ass'n honored the employees of E. A. Pierce & Co. with a banquet at the club on Nov. 10 in appreciation for the grain quotation service.—F. K. H.

Davenport, Wash.—Some 50,000 bus. of wheat in the elevator of the Grange Milling Co., destroyed by fire Oct. 27, are being salvaged following the purchase of this wheat by J. D. Chisholm of Walla Walla. Mgr. A. V. Shanks reports the sale of salvaged wheat will enable those farmers whose wheat was not insured to realize a major portion of its value the day the fire occurred.—F. K. H.—Reconstruction of the mill is being planned by the Washington State Grange.

Belmont, Wash.—Three bins of the 43,000-bu. elevator built early this year for the Oakesdale Grain Growers, Inc., burst the morning of Oct. 31, precipitating 24,000 bus. of wheat on the ground. Pouring across a Northern Pacific siding, the force of the "grain push" toppled a box car in its path against a water tower and a telegraph pole was broken off at the base when the wheat cascaded into and around it. The elevator was of a new design differing widely from the conventional cribbed structures. Loading apparatus from Spokane was ordered out at once and loading operations started.

Longview, Wash.—Ten more storage bins will be added to the Longview grain elevator now leased by the Continental Grain Corp., a part of the expansion project to be carried out this winter. This new storage section will have a capacity of 400,000 bus. of grain and will be added on the upriver side of the plant. The Continental Grain Corp. has offered to pay the cost of the improvement in return for a ten-year lease on the entire elevator, new and existing units, the company now leases from year to year, and the Port commissioners have expressed themselves as favorable to such an arrangement. The additional 10 bins will be round, each with a diameter of 26 ft. and 92 ft. high, and 4,000 bu. capacity. The bins will parallel the Columbia River, leading into the present handling unit. Bids for the new structure will be called for as soon as the contract with the Continental Co. is signed and the engineer's plans completed.

Seattle, Wash.—Regarding the collection of retail sales tax, which, in general should be collected on all small lots, the following are exempt from the tax: Bale ties; box shooks; containers for agricultural products; feeds to commercial feeders; fertilizers for commercial crop production; grits; ground limerock (for soil use); gypsum (for soil use); land plaster (for soil use); lime (for soil use); milk bottle caps; minerals and mineral feeds; oyster shell; raw rock phosphate (for soil use); salt (stock and hay); seeds for commercial crop production; sprays (fruit and vegetable); sulphur (for soil use); wrappers (fruit and vegetable). Under the retail sales tax, the following are taxable: Farm equipment of all kinds; feeds (to feeders not producing for sale); fertilizers (not sold for commercial crop production) (e.g., lawn, garden, package); flour to consumers; horse feed; insecticides; lawn and garden fertilizers; litter of all kinds (except when sold to gardeners); peat moss (all kinds except when sold to gardeners); poultry specialties; relief voucher sales; sales to the State of Washington and to any of its municipal subdivisions; seeds (not sold for commercial crop production) (e.g., most package seeds); sprays (animal and poultry); straw for litter (except when sold to gardeners); wire (except bale ties).—J. G. Wilson, Mgr., Pacific Northwest Feed Ass'n, Inc.

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A triplicating form suitable for use in recording receipts of CCC corn.

Spaces provided to show grade, dockage, and storage ticket or bin numbers, as well as the customary spaces for gross, tare, and net weights, bushels and pounds, price, amount, check number, and firm name and station.

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Hillsboro, Ore.—R. J. Kretz has sold his interest in the Imperial Feed & Grain Co. to William Theda and Howard Hadley and severed his connection with the firm.

## PENNSYLVANIA

Manheim, Pa.—The Pennsylvania Farm Bureau Co-operative Ass'n's mill, for many years known as the Manheim Milling Co. and which was purchased several months ago, opened as a feed mill Nov. 13, for the manufacture of poultry, hog, dairy and horse feeds for fifteen county co-operatives in Pennsylvania as well as individual dealers and distributors in counties where the co-ops are not established. The building, before the purchase, had been used for the storage of local wheat in recent years. Roscoe Larson is manager of the mill.

## SOUTH DAKOTA

Worthing, S. D.—Wm. Bradshaw, long in the grain business here, died in Long Beach, Calif., Nov. 12, aged 87 years.

Sioux Falls, S. D.—A former grain elevator at Shindler, a 60-ton structure, has been moved to the Sioux Falls Serum Co.'s farm near Riverside.

Beresford, S. D.—The Farmers Co-operative Elevator Co. has leased the Star Feed Mill from L. B. Spracher, taking over the business Nov. 13.

Emery, S. D.—Edwards & Son have completed a feed storage room, as addition to their elevator, and have installed a new and larger feed grinder.

Kennebec, S. D.—Extensive alterations and repairs were made recently on the Shanard Elevator Co.'s elevator, the T. E. Ibberson Co. doing the work.

Spain, S. D.—Frank Harms, buyer and manager of the Marshall County Grain Co. here for the past several years, recently resigned the position and has been succeeded by Carl Osness.

Waubay, S. D.—A new 8-bin coal shed has just been completed for the Pacific Grain Co. New drives and other repairs were a part of the work done in the elevator. The T. E. Ibberson Co. had the contract.

## SOUTH EAST

Appomattox, Va.—Fire destroyed the Rosser Milling Co. building, machinery and 4,000 bus. of grain the afternoon of Nov. 1. The fire is believed to have originated in an oil engine in the basement. J. Morton Rosser, owner of the mill, stated he had purchased some new machinery which was being installed at the time of the fire.

Pensacola, Fla.—Free holders voted Nov. 7 on the proposition of issuing bonds for the purpose of installing a grain elevator at this port. The elevator would be placed at some site of the Frisco terminals. The railroad has put itself on record before the City Council that it will guarantee to stand half of any losses which the grain elevator may suffer. The amount of the bond issue for the elevator was \$430,000.

## TENNESSEE

Franklin, Tenn.—Howell S. Patton, Sr., 53, prominent grain and seed dealer, died Nov. 8 at the Protestant Hospital at Atlanta of injuries sustained in an automobile accident several weeks ago. Mr. Patton, with his son, Howell S. Patton, Jr., operated a grain and seed warehouse here.

## TEXAS

Panhandle, Tex.—The W. B. Johnston Grain Co., home office Enid, Okla., has been granted a Texas permit. George Knittell is local agent.

Houston, Tex.—A new warehouse containing 6,000 sq. ft. of floor space has been erected for occupancy by Hart & Houghston, wholesale flour and feed dealers.

San Antonio, Tex.—The building occupied by the Crowley Feed Co. was destroyed by fire the night of Nov. 5 along with \$15,000 worth of grain. The loss was partially insured.

Wolfe City, Tex.—The Netex Co-operative Gins, Inc., has purchased the Wolfe City Oil Mill from the Texas Refining Co. of Greenville, the deal having been closed the last week of October following several months of negotiations between officials of the two concerns.

Houston, Tex.—An explosion in a dust collector of the Houston Milling Co. recently emphasizes the hazard accompanying the admission of metal, stones or other hard substances into the stream of grain being reduced to finished product. One workman was badly injured. Eternal vigilance is the price of safety.

## WISCONSIN

Elkhorn, Wis.—Stanley O. Gilbert, miller, was married Oct. 21 to Annie Jewell Piercy.—H. C. B.

Viroqua, Wis.—Norman Burns has purchased the Viroqua Grist Mill on East Decker St., which he has reopened for business.

Green Bay, Wis.—George W. Hendrie, 83, retired miller and former owner of the Hendrie Flour & Grain Co., died Oct. 31.—H. C. B.

Ashland, Wis.—Henry Thines, 82, for many years operator of a wholesale feed business here, died recently following an illness of eight years.

Boyd, Wis.—A fire originating in the Dairy-belt Cheese Co. building on October 28th, communicated to the Boyd Milling Co. plant doing small damage.

Sheboygan, Wis.—The Konrad Schreier Co. has let the contract to McKenzie-Hague Co. for 200,000 bus. reinforced concrete storage adjoining its elevator.

Valders, Wis.—Adolph Otto, 60, president of the Valders Elevator Co. for 19 years, was killed instantly Oct. 24 eight miles south of Manitowoc when his car left the highway.—H. C. B.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Valentine Kressbach, 77, one of Wisconsin's early millers, died Nov. 2. Mr. Kressbach operated flour mills on the Milwaukee river and at Palmyra, Wis.—H. C. B.

Muskegon, Wis.—A. H. Krouskop & Co. is remodeling one of their buildings into a modern grain elevator. The firm will install grinding equipment and mixing machinery.—H. C. B.

La Crosse, Wis.—The G. Heileman Brewing Co. has taken over the lease on the Gund Brewing Co. malting plant from the Brooks Elevator Co., which formerly operated the plant.—H. C. B.

Cameron, Wis.—The new feed store erected by the Farmers Store has been opened for business with John Scheifelbein in charge. Equipment to do all kinds of feed grinding has been installed.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Judge Charles A. Hanson fixed an inheritance tax of \$21,607 Oct. 30 on the \$397,334 estate of J. M. Riebs, Jr., Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange member who died July 30, 1937.—H. C. B.

Ellsworth, Wis.—John T. Lowe is making extensive improvements to his feed store at East End. More bin space is being added and the building is being remodeled to permit installation of a grain elevator.

Superior, Wis.—A grain grading and inspection school was held at the Superior School of Vocational Adult Education with beginners' classes starting Nov. 14 and advanced class Nov. 16. J. L. Levens, chief grain inspector, Wisconsin Grain & Warehouse commission, conducted the classes.

Kaukauna, Wis.—Richard Carstens is in complete charge of the Kaukauna Elevator, purchased recently by Henry Carstens & Sons of Brillion.—H. C. B.—The elder Mr. Carstens and his other son will continue at Brillion. As reported in the last issue of the Journals, the elevator is being overhauled and improved with new machinery installations and addition of a feed grinding and mixing plant, the T. E. Ibberson Co. doing the work.

## WYOMING

Laramie, Wyo.—The O. W. Randolph Co., Toledo, has tentatively promised to open an alfalfa dehydrating plant here according to an announcement made recently by the Laramie Chamber of Commerce. The promise is based on an assurance of at least 1,500 acres of alfalfa to be grown by 25 to 50 farmers within a radius of 10 miles.

## Cipher Codes

Universal Grain Code: Most complete, up-to-date grain code published. Effects a greater reduction in tolls than any other domestic code. 150 pages, 4½x7 inches. Price, leather, \$3.00; paper, \$1.00.

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Millers Telegraphic Cipher: (1936) For the flour feed and grain trades. 157 pages, 3½x6½ inches. Cloth bound. Weight 6 ozs. Price \$2.00.

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# Field Seeds

**Milwaukee, Wis.**—W. H. Crossland has removed his office to Minneapolis, Minn.

**La Belle, Mo.**—The Spicknall Seed Co., handling grass seeds, has erected an additional building.

**Airplane seeding** of crested wheat grass and sweet clover is being tried in the Squaw Creek section of Idaho.—F. K. H.

**Waterloo, Ia.**—A branch office and warehouse has been established here by the Standard Seed Co., of Des Moines.

**Carroll, Ia.**—C. Ward Parsons has closed out the Carroll Hardware & Seed Co. to remove to his large stock farm near New Virginia, Ia.

**Wellman, Ia.**—Al Miller and J. F. Durst are now conducting their seed business in the new building, with a full line of grass seeds and hybrid corn.

**St. John, Wash.**—Heglar & Mulkey will build an additional warehouse and install more machinery for handling and cleaning grass and field seeds.

**Nampa, Idaho**—The warehouse of the Associated Seed Growers, Inc., was damaged to the extent of \$3,000 Oct. 21 by fire originating in the heating plant.

**Tracy, Minn.**—A seed warehouse, 24x60 ft., has been built at his store by L. H. Fudge, and arranged so trucks can be driven in and unloaded into the seed bins.

**Los Angeles, Cal.**—The California Seed Council will meet at the Terminal Produce Club on the afternoon of Dec. 12 following a morning session of seedsmen.

**New Madrid, Mo.**—The Delta Seed Co. has been formed by R. H. Bierschwal, pres., and S. D. Turner, manager, to specialize in Laredo beans and korean lespedeza.

**Columbia, Ill.**—A new building with up-to-date machinery has been erected by the Columbia Grain & Seed Co., managed by Edwin Giffhorn and Raymond Friedrich.

**St. Louis, Mo.**—The United States Seed Co. has leased a 3-story building with 32,000 square feet of floor space, and large display windows on both Twelfth and Walnut streets.

**Chicago, Ill.**—Harry Sunfield died of a heart attack Nov. 18 while walking up a stairway in his home. He was 54 years old and had been manager for 15 years of the American Field Seed Co.

**Washington, D. C.**—The 1939 production of alsike clover seed, estimated at 19,500,000 pounds, is about 24 per cent smaller than the 1938 crop, but is about average. Decreased production in 1939 is attributed to the dry weather in the summer and fall of 1938 in a number of important districts. Carry-over of alsike clover seed is estimated at 3,900,000 pounds, of which about 2,400,000 pounds were on farms and about 1,500,000 pounds were held by seedsmen and country shippers.—U. S. D. A.

**Hardin, Mont.**—The annual Montana State Corn and Seed Show will be held here Jan. 10, 11 and 12.

**Shenandoah, Ia.**—May Fithen, for three years seed analyst for the Henry Field Seed Co., and formerly seed analyst with the May Seed Co., was married recently to Jonny Dickson of Washington, Kan.

**San Francisco, Cal.**—The Pacific States Seedsmen's Ass'n was well represented at the conference Nov. 1 with C. W. Kitchen of the U. S. D. A. on regulations to be made for enforcement of the new Federal Seed Act.

**Weston, Ore.**—Growing commercial mustard on 3,000 acres of fallow land in Washington and Oregon is being studied by C. F. Bauers of Dayton, Ore., agent for the Montana Mustard Co., of Great Falls, Mont. The mustard is to be grown under contract.

**Kansas City, Mo.**—About 300 were present at the meeting here Nov. 6 to confer upon the regulations to be issued under the Federal Seed Act. C. W. Kitchen, who conducted the meeting, was told by the seedsmen that they considered the law fair and workable.

**Little Rock, Ark.**—Seed shipping permits of the Scott County Milling Co., Sikeston, Mo., and of the Springfield Seed Co., Springfield, Mo., were cancelled Oct. 19 and 20, respectively, by the Arkansas State Board because of repeated shipments into Arkansas of misbranded seeds.

**Fremont, Neb.**—The Yager Seed Co.'s hybrid seed corn warehouse burned Nov. 11, with 5,500 bus. valued at \$25,000, and machinery valued at \$1,500. The stone and frame building was valued at \$5,000. Manager Earl Conrad states that he will rebuild at another location in Fremont.

**New York, N. Y.**—In October New York received 65,321 bus. flaxseed and 104,000 bus. soybeans, a year ago 225,000 bus. flaxseed and no soybeans. October shipments were 4,084 bus. clover seed and 22,000 bus. soybeans this year and 40 bus. a year ago, as reported by the Produce Exchange.

**Clarinda, Ia.**—A. A. Berry died Nov. 8 aged 79 years. He was ill but a few hours altho his health has been failing for years. He had a farm near College Springs, where he attended Amity College, and in 1882 started a seed business on the farm which grew into the present extensive mail order business of the A. A. Berry Seed Co. In 1895 he removed to Clarinda, near which town he bought a farm, erecting the first warehouse in 1899 and office and mail order building the following year.

**Saskatoon, Sask.**—Seed growers of Saskatchewan are showing a decided preference for Apex and Renown wheat. Inspectors of the provincial department of agriculture seed branch viewed 15,283 acres of Apex and compared with only 3,920 acres of this variety in 1938. Field inspections of the Renown variety covered 8,409 acres against 3,814 acres a year ago. Less Thatcher wheat was inspected than any other variety of western Canada's paramount grain. Only 4,139 acres were surveyed compared with 41,791 acres inspected last year. Seed Branch inspectors surveyed 2,439 acres of Regent wheat, a new variety developed by Manitoba agricultural experts.

## Seed Dealers to Discuss Laws and Weed Control

Local weed problems, identification of noxious weed seeds, the Indiana seed law, and the new Federal Seed Act will be among the many topics to be discussed by Purdue University specialists, county agricultural agents, and seedsmen in a series of nine district meetings to be held in December.

These district meetings, which have been arranged only for Indiana seed retailers and wholesalers, will be held as follows: North Vernon, Dec. 5; Bedford, Dec. 6; Evansville, Dec. 7; Terre Haute, Dec. 8; Lafayette, Dec. 12; Muncie, Dec. 13; Ft. Wayne, Dec. 14; Plymouth, Dec. 15; and Indianapolis, Dec. 19.

O. C. Lee, weed specialist at Purdue University, will discuss the identification and control of noxious weeds, illustrating his presentation with picture slides, plant mounts, and seed specimens.

A. S. Carter, chief inspector for the state seed commissioner, will discuss in the one-day meeting the provisions of the Indiana Seed Law and of the new Federal Seed Act, which will be in force in 1940. Since seedsmen will be subject to the Federal Seed Act, the meetings will afford wholesalers and retailers an opportunity of obtaining first-hand, authentic information on the provisions under which they will operate next year.

The subsidy on American flour offered for export is now 1.20 to 1.30 a barrel of 196 pounds, a larger subsidy than offered heretofore. This is equal to 26 to 28 cents a bushel on wheat. Recently large Canadian flour exports, commented on by newspapers, may have had some influence in the United States allowing the larger subsidy. The Canadian flour movement is solely an emergency war measure to increase stocks in the United Kingdom.

## Imports of Forage Plant Seeds

Imports of forage plant seeds during October and the four months ending Oct. 31, compared with like periods a year earlier, as reported by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, have been as follows in pounds:

Kind of seed	October		Since July 1	
	1939	1938	1939	1938
Alfalfa	200	95,300	322,300	125,400
Bluegrass, Canada	...	...	2,300	...
Brome, smooth	654,400	128,200	1,034,200	281,500
Clover, alsike	179,800	...	209,800	...
Clover, crimson	55,100	175,400	4,446,300	4,479,200
Clover, red	11,000	3,800	13,200	162,700
Clover, white	81,500	237,700	310,200	333,200
Fescue, meadow	8,900	...	13,300	11,200
Grass, orchard	67,200	625,600	70,300	\$83,100
Mixtures, alsike, timothy and red clover	...	7,400	...	7,400
Mixtures, grass	27,500	...	29,500	...
Rape, winter	82,600	1,391,700	1,446,700	2,918,100
Ryegrass, Italian	100,800	2,300	105,200	2,300
Ryegrass, perennial	27,800	19,600	102,500	143,100
Timothy	...	...	100	100
Vetch, common	22,000	...	22,000	868,500
Vetch, hairy	...	1,413,600	2,541,400	4,367,800
Bentgrass	42,500	600	81,600	2,200
Bluegrass, annual	...	3,300	...	7,100
Bluegrass, rough	207,900	59,700	265,200	92,200
Clover, subterranean	200	400	400	700
Clover, suckling	...	...	9,400	29,500
Fescue, chewings	148,700	65,700	393,400	409,500
Fescue, other	5,100	13,900	5,200	52,400
Grass, Bahia	22,200	1,700	30,900	8,500
Grass, carpet	...	...	...	12,300
Grass, Dallis	10,300	7,400	74,000	94,000
Grass, Guinea	10,500	21,000	53,300	22,000
Grass, Jaragua	...	...	3,600	...
Grass, molasses	...	400	41,500	400
Grass, rescue	...	...	200	21,800
Grass, Rhodes	12,000	11,200	56,400	31,800
Grass, velvet	...	3,500	4,000	18,100
Medick, black	35,200	27,600	84,800	33,200
Sourclover	...	...	35,000	...
Sweetclover	192,100	2,047,600	319,200	2,136,700
Wheatgrass, crested	236,400	52,800	263,800	137,700
Wheatgrass, slender	22,500	18,100	22,700	18,100

## Directory

### Grass & Field Seed Dealers

#### CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

Crabbs, Reynolds, Taylor Co., clover, timothy.

#### ST. LOUIS, MO.

Mangelsdorf & Bro., Ed. F., wholesale field seeds.



# Hybrids Out-Shell Open-Pollinated in Illinois

Illinois grain dealers show no inclination to believe that the experience of Ohio's Herter in checking shelling returns on Ohio hybrid corn, as compared with Ohio open-pollinated corn, applies to hybrid corn in Illinois. While the Ohio test showed that part of the increase in hybrid corn yields per acre is due to large cobs, Illinois grain dealers point out that western Corn Belt hybrid seed corn producers gave up the idea of large cob corn early in their breeding.

Hybrid seed corn in Illinois today produces a strong root system to withstand the ravages of storm and wind and keep the plant erect, but the tall, big-stalked top growth associated with Illinois corn is no longer present. Illinois grain dealers do not talk about "tall corn." They talk about normal heights, normal size ears, ears a uniform distance above the ground so that they are easily gathered by the corn pickers who now harvest most of the state's corn crop.

No difference in the sizes of hybrid corn cobs, as compared with open pollinated corn cobs have been noted by Illinois dealers.

JOHN G. SAATHOFF, who manages the Farmers Grain & Live Stock Co., at Litchfield, Ill., says: "Altho I've made no tests to check the shelling out-turns, I know hybrid corn this year is testing from 57 to 60 lbs. to the bushel. We never had corn testing so high when we had only open-pollinated corn, nor have we ever before shipped No. 1 and No. 2 new corn in October.

"Occasionally we find a farmer who is dissatisfied with hybrid corn. But when we trace the cause of his dissatisfaction to its source we find it rests in selection of the wrong numbered hybrid for the soil conditions on the farm involved. Several farmers have planted two-eared hybrids on poor land. They were disappointed. The two-eared hybrids did well on good land, but did poorly on poor land.

"Our poorest land is south of town. It is naturally less fertile than the heavy black soil north of town. Peculiarly, this year the farmers south of town are showing better corn production than the farmers on the good land

north of town. The reason rests in the fact that virtually all of the farmers south of town own their own farms and for the last 10 years have made efforts to build up the soil. North of town are many tenant farmers, who make no effort to build up their soil. This is not true of all tenant farmers, but it is true of many of them."

B. EARL JOHNS, manager of the Morrisonville Elevator Co., at Morrisonville, Ill., supports the conviction of Saathoff, tho he admits to having made no check on the shelling out-turns. "The cobs," he says, "of hybrid corn in this territory are no bigger than the cobs of open pollinated corn, and the hybrid corn tests much heavier.

"One thing our farmers have found out about hybrid corn is that it stands up in the face of storm and wind," he adds. "We had a storm here after the corn was ripe that laid open-pollinated corn flat, but the hybrid corn was still standing upright after the storm was over.

"Farmers using corn pickers like hybrid corn. The ears are all the same distance above the ground, a comfortable height for the machines. There is little picking loss. Users of corn pickers will plant no open pollinated corn."

JOE SCHEIB, of Rink & Scheib, at Edinburg, Ill., feels the same way about it. "Hybrid corn is here to stay," he says. "It is producing much heavier yields for the farmers and we are unable to tell any difference in the shelling returns."

The yield of corn per acre of hybrids, as compared with open-pollinated corn, is a big point stressed by grain dealers in Illinois. Saathoff at Litchfield hands out sheets covering comparative tests between Funk's line of hybrids and open pollinated in Macoupin, Montgomery, and Bond counties.

In Bond county 10 hybrids averaged 26.4% more corn per acre than the 50.5 bushels produced by open-pollinated, an increase of 18.1 bushels.

Montgomery county's test plot showed 39.9% higher yields from the 10 hybrids, an average

increase of 26.7 bushels per acre over the 67 bushels averaged by open-pollinated.

In Macoupin county 8 hybrids showed 33% bigger yields than the 51.5 bushels averaged by open-pollinated.

"We are getting corn this year from feeders who have filled their cribs, and have a surplus to sell," says Saathoff. "They are feeding just as many cattle and hogs as ever, but they've grown more corn than they need.

"Some feeders insist their cattle and hogs do better on the hybrid corn than on open-pollinated; some say just the opposite. Where the feeders grind their corn they get greater meat production per bushel than where they do not, and in this territory many feeders grind all the corn they feed, whether it is open-pollinated or hybrid.

"The hybrid corn is a little hard after it is dried out and this is an objection frequently mentioned. But to the man who grinds this is no longer an objection. The measure of the feeding value is in the beef or pork the corn produces. Many of our feeders swear that the hybrid corn is a better beef and pork producer than the open pollinated."

One feeder in Johns' territory around Morrisonville is a vigorous objector to hybrid corn. "Damned hard stuff," he says. "I can tell it the minute I see it. It's starchy. There ain't no oil in it."

There are always objectors. Saathoff believes that the increased test weight of hybrid over open-pollinated is responsible for the increase in meat production from the feeding of the former. "It stands to reason that a 60-pound bushel of shelled corn will produce more pork than a 56-pound bushel," he says.

While Saathoff has not checked shelling out-turns himself, he says feeders in his territory have checked these returns and report as high as 7% more shelled corn from 70 pounds of hybrid ear corn than from 70 pounds of open-pollinated ear corn. The farmers do not speak of it in terms of percentages. They say "this hybrid corn is giving 7 bushels more per 100 bushels." That 7% sounds a little high to Saathoff. "More of our feeders report a 5% increase in the shelling over-run," he says.

Chicago, Ill.—Hybrid corn producers held an informal meeting here in the Stevens Hotel Nov. 8 to confer with government officials on the Federal Seed Act. W. A. Wheeler and W. A. Davidson representing the Department of Agriculture. C. W. Bush presided. Resolutions were adopted that will be presented at Washington by F. W. Lehmann, Jr., of Des Moines, Ia.

Ames, Ia.—Are harder corns, especially the harder strains, as palatable and as efficient for cattle feeding as the open-pollinated strains of Reid Yellow Dent? Cattle feeding experiments are now under way at Iowa State College to provide the answer to this question, according to C. C. Culbertson of the Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station staff. Five strains of corn will be fed. One of these will be a selection of Reid Yellow Dent and the other four will be hybrid strains of varying degrees of hardness.

## Variation in Shelling Yields of Hybrids

*Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated:* Considerable comment resulted from the articles appearing in the Nov. 8, 1939, issue of the GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS dealing with the testing of hybrid corn in Ohio for shelling percent as compared to native varieties.

We know that, due to the scientific breeding used to produce hybrid corns, most hybrids have been improved in kernel depth as well as in yield, standing ability and any other number of characters that have proven the hybrids' superiority over open pollinated varieties. We are, therefore, submitting figures taken from the official hybrid corn yield trials in Minnesota which are conducted by the Minnesota Crop Improvement Ass'n annually, showing that at least in Minnesota most hybrid corns shell out a greater percent of grain corn per bushel than open pollinated corn.

This fact should relieve the minds of any country elevator operators in Minnesota who might have jumped to conclusions as a result

of the figures from the Delisle, Ohio, test.

We did find upon analyzing the 1937 data that there is a variation in shelling percent between hybrids; some shell out very high and a very few shell out slightly less than the open pollinated varieties.

These yield trials were conducted in seven different counties throughout the corn growing parts of Central and Southern Minnesota. The various hybrids entered represented most hybrids being offered for sale in Minnesota.

The native varieties entered were Golden King and Standard Minnesota No. 13 in the Central Minnesota plots and Murdock in the Southern Minnesota plots. These varieties are all well-known strains which have given satisfaction to farmers for years.

Herewith are the figures from the above mentioned yield trials which are the official and final word in hybrid testing in Minnesota.—Northrup, King & Co., C. L. Finstad, Corn Department, Minneapolis, Minn.

SHELLING PERCENTAGES  
Minnesota State Yield Trials 1937

	Average of all Hybrids	Avg. of Minn. No. 13 G. King Murdock	Avg. of Lowest Shelling Hybrid	Avg. of Highest Shelling Hybrid
Kingscrost Hybrids	85.83%	85.32%	85.08%	83.10%
Average of 7 Counties	85.83%	85.32%	85.08%	86.67%

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## Meeting of Western Seedsmen's Ass'n

The Western Seedsmen's Ass'n held its mid-winter meeting Nov. 4 at the Hotel President, Kansas City, Mo., over 200 being present.

B. F. Sheehan, sec'y, read the minutes of the preceding meeting, and the members stood for a moment in memory of deceased members, H. G. Windheim and R. G. Kelly.

EARL M. PAGE of St. Louis delivered an able address, in which he said:

### Pres. E. M. Page's Address

**Genesis of Federal Seed Act.**—Three years ago officials of the United States Department of Agriculture charged with enforcement of the old Federal Seed Act, announced in no uncertain terms that the interstate commerce section of the old act was not enforceable. Many alleged violations had been found and such a high percentage of these alleged violations were attributed to a very few seedsmen that the department probably suspected wilful violations by some.

In spite of this and after repeated court trials, not one single conviction had been obtained. It is true that some fines had been paid but many of these, perhaps most of them, were paid for "accidental" violations or "technical" violations by reputable seedsmen, who at worst were guilty of occasional carelessness, and who preferred paying the fine to the more costly court trial with damaging publicity even to the innocent.

This situation presented a two-fold challenge to the seed industry. The first might be called the moral issue. What were we going to do about it? Were we to let the whole seed fraternity gradually degenerate into a state of indifference to law and possibly then have a very drastic and unfavorable law handed to us?

The second question was whether the great majority of seedsmen who had always felt duty bound to comply with the law now proposed to let a few allegedly unscrupulous seedsmen and an ever increasing host of fly-by-night truck peddlers completely undermine their established seed businesses.

**Our industry quickly met the challenge,** asked for six months in which to develop a proposed federal legislative program, and was assured co-operation of the U.S.D.A. in withholding introduction of any department sponsored legislation until the seedsmen's proposals were received and studied.

In June (1937) the state, regional and national seedsmen's associations thru the American Seed Trade Ass'n did present to the U.S.D.A. their completed draft of a proposed new federal seed act embodying some new principles in seed legislation. That the department was not quite ready to accept these proposals wholly was not surprising. There were sharp differences of opinion over them even among seedsmen.

As an evidence of co-operation and to co-ordinate official thinking on seed matters, the Sec'y of Agri. then appointed a seed policy com'te of officials within the U.S.D.A. At about that time the first Coffee bill was introduced in Congress and among seedsmen was received no more favorably than had been the American Seed Trade Ass'n proposals by official Washington. Neither did the first Coffee bill seem to suit the newly formed seed policy com'te.

**At the first congressional hearing** the chairman of the com'te on agriculture of the House of Representatives sensed the wide differences of opinion and remanded the bill to joint study and conference by the Sec'y of Agriculture's seed policy com'te and other interests, particularly the seed industry represented by the legislative com'te of the American Seed Trade Ass'n.

From then on, for nearly two years there followed the most constructive series of conferences ever held between a com'te of seedsmen and representatives of the Federal government. Each came to understand and to fully

respect the problems of the other. Public hearings were held so that all interests might be heard and their wishes respected.

Out of this background has come the new Federal Seed Act offering the greatest opportunity and demanding the greatest changes in seed merchandising since enactment of the first state seed law.

**Will Eliminate Unfair Competition.**—Opportunity arises to the legitimate seedsmen through the assumption that now his myriad unseen competitors must observe the law in interstate shipments at least. No longer is there to be the double standard of law observance only by the established seedsmen while truckers, peddlers and unscrupulous shippers sell their screenings as "country seed," their noxious weed infested seed as cleaned and all without analysis nor label.

Seedsmen generally perform so many useful functions and so economically that the elimination of this unfair and unlawful competition should make it possible for those who operate efficiently to make a reasonable return on their investment without depending on speculation to make both ends meet.

The demand for change in seed merchandising is more in the nature of a standardization of procedure, but also some new procedure will be involved even by those seedsmen who have in the past complied with all laws.

These will be fully covered by the conferences and hearings being conducted by the department of agriculture and later by regulations to be promulgated. Study and effort are required of every seedsmen, but we may confidently expect the seed industry is to be brought to a higher plane than ever before and with greater appreciation of the service rendered and greater protection to our investment and our future.

**The European War.**—Think of the long range effect of World War No. 1 on the American seed industry. That war, together with subsequently increased tariffs and improved production methods, has placed us on a far more nearly self-sufficient basis so far as seed supplies are concerned.

You know how relatively unimportant are red clover seed imports today. It was a different story at the time of the first war. Our imports averaged a little over twelve million pounds for the five-year period before 1914 and nearly sixteen million pounds for the three years of the war prior to our entry.

Costs of importing have advanced and our general cost of doing business has advanced with bigger and better taxes, shorter hours and higher wages. We are therefore certainly justified in modest increases in our gross margins, but let us avoid war fever. The Law of Supply and Demand and its control on price has not been repealed.

HENRY WINDHEIM, JR., of Council Bluffs, Ia., was then elected treasurer, to succeed his father, deceased. He reported the finances of the Ass'n to be in very good condition.

W. A. DAVIDSON, Washington, D. C., who will be in charge of the enforcement of the Federal Seed Act, outlined the new law and told of some of the regulations that may be expected.

Other speakers were Wilmer Livingston, Columbus, O., chairman of the legislative com'te of the American Seed Trade Ass'n; W. A. Wheeler of the Department of Agriculture; Roy Edwards, Kansas City, pres. of the American Seed Trade Ass'n; Chas. Massie, Minneapolis, and Fred Kellogg, Milwaukee.

The Peppard Seed Co. and the Rudy-Patrick Seed Co. provided the banquet in the evening which was enlivened by musical entertainment.

Wall Street is the name of the main street in Gull Lake, Sask., and it is prosperous, the 8 grain elevators lining the road being constantly busy taking in the excellent wheat crop.

## The Federal Seed Act

The Federal Seed Act and the regulations to be promulgated thereunder are uppermost in the minds of the seed trade. Leaders in the seed trade have given the law careful study, besides having co-operated in drafting the measure, and are well qualified to suggest regulations to the administration at the final hearing in Washington Nov. 27.

Several hearings already have been held, resulting in the following tentative regulations:

Persons transporting or delivering for transportation (in interstate commerce) any agricultural seed must keep complete records for three years showing origin, germination, and purity of each lot. In the case of alfalfa, red clover, or field corn, the firm must keep the following for each lot:

a. Declarations of origin from growers or country shippers.

b. Representative samples.

c. Continuous records of declarations received and issued, purchases and sales, cleaning and bulking operations, handling, storage, labeling, analyses, tests and examinations, seed samples and any other records pertaining to the seed in its movement from grower to consumer.

Country shippers must keep copies of any declarations of origin issued on alfalfa, red clover, or field corn, attaching thereto a detailed record showing names and addresses of growers or country shippers from whom the seed was purchased, quantity of seed purchased from each, and date on which it was delivered.

In its complete record of germination, a firm may either use its own laboratory tests, or show certificates from other legitimate seed testers.

In its complete record of purity, a firm must keep: (a) Records of analyses, tests, and examinations including statements of weed seeds, noxious weed seeds, inert matter, other agricultural seeds, and of any determinations of variety or type that are made by examination of the seed, or by growing tests in laboratory, greenhouse, or field, and a description of the methods used; (b) Records necessary to disclose the kind, variety or type, including grower's declaration of variety and a representative sample of the seed from the grower.

Information required by the law to be on the label must appear in at least 10-point type, and must not be misleading. (Very strict rules are also laid down for use of the term "pure seed,"

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**411-A** contains 100 sets all Form A.

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especially when seed is labeled by variety or type. These are too detailed to mention here.)

Seed consisting of more than one variety in excess of 5% which is labeled as to variety, and seed consisting of more than one kind in excess of 5%, must be clearly labeled with the word "mixture."

Every container of seed must be labeled with the lot number corresponding with the records. All parts of that lot must be identical.

In the case of alfalfa, red clover, and field corn, the label must show either the origin or a statement "origin unknown." This applies whenever any of these seeds is present in a 5% quantity or more. If seed originates in more than one state, names of the states and the percentage from each must appear on the label. (If seed comes from only two states, not less than 35% from either, percentage need not be shown.)

Label must show the percentage by weight of inert matter.

Labeling as to noxious weed seeds must conform to the laws of the state into which the seed is transported or offered for transportation.

Label must show percentage of germination percentage of hard seed, month and year of germination test, name of shipper or consignee.

Screenings must be labeled (or invoiced, if in bulk) with the words "Screenings for processing—not for seeding."

Seed moved in interstate commerce by the farmer producer directly to the consumer is exempt from labeling requirements, except as state laws may apply.

Uncleaned seed must be labeled or invoiced "Uncleaned seed for processing." If such seed be field corn, alfalfa or red clover, the invoice or label must show either a statement of origin or the words "origin unknown."

The proposed regulations also prescribe in detail the methods of sampling, of making purity analyses, the tolerances to be allowed by the Department between the requirements of the act and the actual findings of tests or analyses, and the methods of examining plants to distinguish between seeds.

Regulations governing the staining of imported seeds, and the general supervision of such imports, are included in the regulations.

## Wheat Variety Survey

A wheat varietal survey recently made by the Northwest Crop Improvement Ass'n with the cooperation of elevator managers in the spring wheat states, indicates Thatcher has received wide acceptance this year, tho Marquis and Ceres are grown to a large extent in the western Dakotas and Montana. Planting of spring wheats rank as follows: Thatcher, Marquis and Ceres, with a small volume of other varieties.

The survey showed a small acreage of many inferior wheats, such as Velvet Chaff, Progress, Marvel, Ghirka, Komar, Hope, Coronation and Marquillo. These wheats have been found unsatisfactory because they lack such baking essentials as proper loaf volume and texture, high grade protein and good color, which makes them undesirable individually or blended with acceptable varieties.

The fact that a wheat is high in protein content does not necessarily make it desirable to the miller. The protein must be of good quality. Gluten is developed from wheat protein. The gluten is composed of gliadin and glutenin, both of which are a part of the natural wheat protein. These two substances must be in proper relative proportions to give best results.

The survey showed some localities are equally afflicted with durum varieties unacceptable to the durum mills and the user of semolina products. Acme, Monad, D-1, Nodak, Peliss and Golden Ball, or Viking, are low grade durums. These lack the desired translucent amber color commonly found in Mindum and Kubanka. Golden Ball, Viking or Solid Stem durum is sometimes sold to the manufacturer of puffed wheat, but there is little demand for such wheat. Red Durum is a feed wheat only.

Undesirable varieties of wheat create a serious problem for the elevator manager with limited bin space. Large quantities of inferior varieties in any locality would cause loss to the community. Even small amounts affect general values and have a tendency to lower the local price because, of necessity, they are shipped with better varieties, and lower the quality of an entire carload.

## International Grain Show Exhibits More Attractive Than Ever

Altho a final tabulation of entries for the 21st International Grain and Hay Show was not available before this issue went to press, officials of the show estimate that the entries, which closed on Nov. 20, will be at a new high mark for many of the crops that are featured at this world's largest farm crops competition.

The International Grain and Hay Show is an annual feature of the International Live Stock Exposition, which will be held in its 40th renewal this year from December 2 to 9. It will be staged in the International Amphitheatre at the Chicago Stock Yards.

M. S. Parkhurst, superintendent of the International Grain and Hay Show, reports that competition has been provided for corn, grain sorghums, small grain, seeds, and hay at this year's show, and that approximately 900 cash premiums will be awarded in all divisions of the exposition.

Of particular interest to the grain trade last year was the first Milling and Baking Contest for wheat which will be repeated at the coming show. According to Parkhurst, 18 samples of hard red winter wheat, consisting of Texas, Colorado, Oklahoma, Kansas, and Nebraska grown samples, have been milled recently at the Kansas State Agricultural College and the bread will be baked in Chicago the day before the show opens.

A second milling and baking contest will be staged for world red wheats. This class includes the 14 samples of wheat, selected for exhibition at the Chicago show by Argentine growers. It will be the first time Argentina has been represented at the International Grain and Hay Show.

Another innovation in the wheat classes this year will be a laboratory check on soft white wheats that will be made at Purdue University's agronomy department as a part of the scoring of these samples. According to Parkhurst, this represents a trend away from the former method of awarding prizes on the physical appearance of the grain only.

Wheat will be exhibited at this year's show by growers from 30 states, five Canadian provinces, as well as Argentina and Australia. The Australian wheat consists of five samples of white wheat that won top prizes at the Sydney show last Easter. They will be exhibited at Chicago by the Royal Agricultural Society.

An educational exhibit will be installed by the Argentine government in connection with its entries of wheat in the competitive classes. "The exhibit will depict crop production methods of that country," says Parkhurst.

Parkhurst looks for a banner entry in the corn classes this year, owing to the outstanding harvests thruout most of the Corn Belt. Three champions will be crowned in the corn division

alone. The "Corn King" will be the exhibitor of the grand champion ten ear sample. The "Corn Prince" will be the exhibitor of the champion ten ear sample in the junior division of the show, open to farm youths only; and the "Corn Duke" will be the grower of the champion sample of hybrid shelled corn.

A court of 20 or more Queens who have reigned over recent Harvest Festivals, held thru the Corn Belt, will preside as a Court of Honor when the champions from the 1939 International Grain and Hay Show are introduced to the International crowds at the Exposition's Wednesday afternoon Horse Show, Dec. 6.

## Red Clover Seed Crop Above Average

Production of red clover seed in 1939, estimated at approximately 80,600,000 pounds of thresher-run seed, is about 27 per cent smaller than the large crop of 1938, but about 36 per cent larger than the 10-year (1928-37) average. Decreased production this year is attributed to a reduction in acreage from that of last year, which was next to the largest on record. Decreases in production are most marked in the eastern portion of the red clover seed producing area. Carry-over of this seed, exclusive of that held by the smaller country shippers, is estimated at 22,400,000 pounds, of which about 17,400,000 pounds were on farms and about 5,000,000 pounds were held by seedsmen and the larger country shippers, who reported in the July 1 seed-stocks survey.—U. S. D. A.

## Illegal Noxious Weeds in Arkansas

Six shipments consisting of 123 bags of oats, barley, and rye were held off-sale recently when the Arkansas State Plant Board's analyst found them to contain field bindweed and wild onions. The seed were held at Piggott, Little Rock, Morrilton, Osceola, Jonesboro, and Wynne. Under Arkansas regulations, sale of seed containing bindweed, wild onions, or nut grass is prohibited.

Attention of seedsmen is called to the fact that in determining the presence of noxious weeds in small grains a sample of 500 grams (approximately 1 pound) must be analyzed (Rule 67, Par. 5), and that only if no noxious weeds are found in this 500-gram sample can the seed be considered free of noxious weeds. When noxious weeds are present in small amounts, say at the rate of from 1 to 8 per pound, analysis of any amount less than 500 grams may fail to reveal their presence, and if the seed is labelled as free of noxious weeds on the basis of such an analysis, trouble is likely to follow.

In the case of the prohibited weeds—namely field bindweed, wild onion, and nut grass—no tolerance whatever is allowed, that is, if even one seed is present per pound, sale is prohibited.

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# Feedstuffs

**New York, N. Y.**—New York received 454 tons of hay in October, against none in October, 1938.

**Alfalfa meal** production during October amounted to 29,000 tons, against 31,000 tons in October, 1938, as reported by the U. S. D. A.

**Brewers dried grains** production during October amounted to 8,300 tons, against 6,600 tons in October, 1938, as reported by the U. S. D. A.

**Distillers dried grains** production during October amounted to 12,500 tons, against 14,000 tons in October, 1938, as reported by the U. S. D. A.

**Des Moines, Ia.**—Under the revised Iowa feed law in addition to the inspection fee of 10c per ton there is charged a registration fee of 50c per brand.

**Sudan grass** and some other sorghums develop prussic acid poison when growth is checked suddenly by drouth, as in some areas this season, and is dangerous to use as roughage in a feed mixture.

**Oklahoma City, Okla.**—Reduced freight rates on feedstuffs are asked by the Oklahoma Board of Agriculture in a resolution directed to railroads, truck lines and the State Corporation Commission, stating that on account of the drouth much feed will have to be shipped into the state.—J. H. G.

**Soybean oil meal** is increasing in popularity and is now used extensively in feeds for cattle, sheep, hogs, and poultry. Soybean meal has a beneficial effect upon all kinds of livestock and therefore has a promising future as a practical and profitable protein feed.—Baldwin Elevator Co., Decatur, Ill.

**Emergency** feed and crop loans were made immediately available Nov. 8, the F.C.A. has announced. The money loaned will be limited to the farmer's necessary cash needs in preparing his land for cultivating his 1940 crops or in producing or purchasing feed for his livestock. Borrowers who obtain loans for the production of cash crops are required to give as security a first lien on the crops financed or, in the case of loans for the production or purchase of feed for livestock, a first lien on the livestock to be fed.

**Washington, D. C.**—The movement of stocker and feeder cattle into the 11 corn belt states continued relatively large during October. Shipments, inspected at stockyards markets, were about 13 per cent larger than in October, 1938, and were the largest for the month in 6 years. For the 4 months, July to October, such shipments were about 16 per cent larger this year than last and largest for the period in 11 years. The number for the 4 months was larger this year than last in all of the corn belt states and for the eastern corn belt, as a whole, was the largest on record.—U. S. D. A.

**Washington, D. C.**—The number of lambs fed during the 1939-40 feeding season will be larger than in the 1938-39 season, but the number in feedlots on Jan. 1, 1940, may be no larger than on Jan. 1, 1939. The total shipments of feeder lambs into the corn belt states will be larger this season than last, the increase came early in the season—July, August, and the first half of September. The shipments during the balance of the year, October thru December, will be much smaller than a year ago. Shipments of feeder lambs into the corn belt states dropped off sharply in October. The movement thru stockyard

markets was only about half as large as in October, 1938, and was much the smallest for any October on record.—U. S. D. A.

## Ample Supply of High Protein Feeds

Supplies of oilseed cakes and meals, based on crop prospects, will be considerably larger in 1939-40 than 1938-39. A 1939 flax crop more than double that of a year earlier will provide a domestic supply of around 360,000 tons of linseed cake and meal against about 205,000 tons available for domestic use in 1938-39.

Production of soybean meal is expected to reach a new high record of around 1,500,000 tons, if as large a percentage is crushed as in 1938-39. The output of soybean meal has increased from about 225,000 tons in 1934-35 to around 1 million tons in 1938-39.

Supplies of cottonseed cake and meal for 1939-40 will probably be slightly below those of 1938-39, since the cotton crop will apparently be about the same as last year and the carry-over of cottonseed cake and meal is much smaller. Relatively high prices for cottonseed may slightly increase the percentage crushed. Exports and imports are likely to continue negligible, since foreign markets are disrupted by the European War.

Little change is indicated in the production of peanut meal, as a diversion program similar to that of 1938-39 has been announced. Production of peanut cake and meal in 1938-39 totaled about 75,000 tons, and imports a little over 5,000 tons.—U. S. D. A.

## Screenings Under Federal Seed Act

Feed manufacturers who are large users of grain screenings will have an opportunity to be heard at Washington Nov. 27 on the proposed regulations under the Federal Seed Act. The law prohibits the interstate shipment of screenings, or ground screenings, unless properly labeled.

The proposed regulations require that screenings shipped in interstate commerce, if in containers, shall be labeled with letters not smaller than 18 point type, and if in bulk shall be invoiced with the words "screenings for processing—not for seeding."

## Cornell School Well Attended

Ithaca, N. Y.—The Cornell Nutrition School for feed manufacturers and distributors conducted Nov. 9, 10 and 11 by the departments of animal and poultry husbandry of the New York State College of Agriculture was favored by an attendance of 214, of whom 80 were from New York, 49 from Pennsylvania, 18 from Massachusetts, 10 from New Jersey, 8 from Maryland, 7 from Indiana, 7 from Canada, 6 from Ohio and 6 from Connecticut.

Twelve other states were represented, including 1 from Louisiana and 1 from far away California.

Professor G. F. Heuser was in charge and 15 professors gave instruction, including H. R. Guilbert from the University of California, W. E. Krauss of the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station and W. C. Russell of the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station.

The lectures were supplemented by informal discussions and demonstrations. A few of the abstracts of the lectures appear in this number of the Journal; others will be published later.

## Development of the Feed Industry

By FRED A. McLELLAN, Buffalo, N. Y., before Ass'n of American Feed Control Officials

With the increase in demand for more feeds and the use of by-products in feed mixtures came the necessity for more knowledge about these by-products and the proper use of them. Because of the fact that there was so little known about the proper use of mixtures with by-products in these early days, many feeds were made up that did not give good results. Many of them were put together with the main object to use up some by-product with more or less value.

Today biological research and nutritional chemistry have taken the place of guesswork. The feed industry is indebted to the pioneers in biological research. Outstanding among them is the work of Prof. William A. Henry, who was born in 1850 and passed away in 1932. His first book, *Feeds and Feeding*, was published in 1898. In 1915 Prof. Morrison became associated with Prof. Henry.

**State Laws**—At an early date various states began to pass laws requiring certain information in connection with the sale of mixed feeds. Some of the early state laws required a statement of protein, fat and fiber without requiring the names of ingredients used in the mixture. However, the law requiring just the protein, fat and fiber statement was soon followed quite generally throughout the states with a law requiring the names of the ingredients used in the mixture.

**Why Feed Laws Are Necessary**—Years ago a horse feeder told me that the feed he was using contained oats from which the groats were removed, and that after cooking the ground oats were put back in the hulls. The facts are the feed was a mixture of oat hulls, hominy feed and salt. In the mixing the hulls picked up the hominy feed. This is one illustration of feeders' lack of knowledge and why laws were necessary.

Compare this condition of just a few years ago with the present where on a tag or bag is the analysis as well as names of the ingredients used in the mixture, or through his local batch mixer and others he may know the actual amount of each ingredient. The feeder also has available bulletins from his state agricultural college keeping him posted on the best feeding program.

To the men who had vision and created the Association of American Feed Control Officials, Inc., must be given great credit. The association came to life at a time when there was much confusion in the minds of feeders as well as feed manufacturers. The wet grains from distilleries, breweries and starch mills had been dried and other by-products came into use. Molasses had begun to be used in great quantity, beet pulp and many others. It was of the greatest importance that these by-products should be placed in their right feeding value relationship. The work of this association co-operating with the American Feed Manufacturers' Association has made it possible for feeders to make selection of feeds to meet their requirements.

**Agricultural Schools Important**—The graduate from the agricultural college takes back to his farm a knowledge of feeds and feeding methods little dreamed of not so many years ago. This feeder of today with his feed knowledge must enjoy his work more than the man who not so long ago just shoveled some ground grain into the feed trough without just knowing what it was all about.

From the early grist mill stone grinding the coarse grain grown by the farmer to shovel mixing on the floor and small batch mixing was evolved the modern large feed mill with hammermills for grinding and accurate line feeders turning out hundreds of tons—some mills as much as twenty-five hundred tons per day. With increased demand for production



from the dairy herd and the poultry yard and with the necessity for a reduction in cost came the wonderful nutritional research work. First, perhaps, in importance was the vitamin work of McCollum and his associates. Further research showed the necessity of using minerals, animal and fish proteins. While milk had always been recognized as of great feeding value, it was not until extensive nutrition research that we knew the reason.

Too numerous to name are ingredients being used today, each one of them having been given extensive study and research by such men as Rice, Norris, Bethke, Almquist, Jukes, Halpin, Card and many others in poultry research; Hart, Savage, Maynard, Bender, Bartlett and others on dairy feeding. The feed control officials and the many people actively engaged in nutritional research and co-operating with feed manufacturers with their own individual research work in their laboratories are an indication of the magnitude of the feed industry today. With so many devoting their time and energy in this great work of research the future for the industry is bright.

### New Trade-Marks Registered for Feedstuffs

**W. J. Lawther Mills**, Dallas, Tex., the words "Big 5" as trade-mark No. 421,780 for poultry feed.

**Vimpep Foods, Inc.**, Cambridge, Md., the words "Judge's Choice" as trade-mark No. 423,147 for dog food.

**Hygrade Food Products Co.**, New York, N. Y., the words "Hy-Gee" as trade-mark No. 422,626 for dog food.

**General Mills, Inc.**, Minneapolis, Minn., the words "Pig and Hog Builder" as trade-mark No. 420,578 for stock feed.

**Hygrade Food Products Corporation**, New York, N. Y., has registered the word "Bravo" as trade-mark No. 422,473 for dog food.

**Alfocorn Milling Co.**, East St. Louis, Ill., the word "Unafresh" as trade-mark No. 420,355 for poultry, dairy and stock feeds.

**May Way Mills**, Kansas City, Mo., the words "Feed the Mayway" as trade-mark No. 419,355 for cattle, poultry and hog feed.

**The Flory Milling Co.**, Bangor, Pa., the words "Flory's Feeds for Profit" as trade-mark No. 421,603, for poultry and livestock feed.

**The Corn Products Refining Co.**, New York, N. Y., trade-mark No. 421,728, the word "Protenose" for livestock and poultry feed.

**The Maritime Milling Co.**, Buffalo, N. Y., a diamond with the words "Hunt Club Diamonds" as trade-mark No. 418,932, for dog food.

**Nikola Tesla**, New York, N. Y., the representation of a cock and the words "Factor Auctus" as trade-mark No. 407,826 for poultry food.

**Nutritional Research Associates, Inc.**, South Whitley, Ind., the word "caradee" for a vitamin supplement to poultry and livestock feed.

**General Mills, Inc.**, Minneapolis, Minn., the words "Eventually, Gold Medal" in an oval as trade-mark No. 410,074, for animal and poultry food.

**General Mills, Inc.**, Minneapolis, Minn., the representation of segments of circles as trade-mark No. 414,562 for feed for carnivorous animals.

**Swift & Co.**, Chicago, Ill., the word "gro-meal" and the letter "G" in a diamond as trade-mark No. 422,421, for feed for livestock and poultry.

**Nutrena Mills**, Kansas City, Mo., the representation of a cook and the words "Be Sure, Be Safe, Be Thrifty" as trade-mark No. 419,743 for poultry and hog feeds.

**The Acme Packing Co.**, Boston, Mass., the word "Tabby" as trade-mark No. 420,572, for cat food.

**Free-Choice Egg Mash**, against a suitable background, is trade mark No. 413,637, filed by McMillen Feed Mills, Inc., Fort Wayne, Ind., for poultry food.

**Howard F. Boeke**, doing business as State Sales Co., Des Moines, Ia., the word "Seamana" as trade-mark No. 419,414 for livestock and poultry feeds.

**Ballard & Ballard Co.**, Louisville, Ky., the representation of the face and shoulders of a boy and the words "Cracker Boy" as trade-mark No. 418,702 for all kinds of feeds.

### Vitamin E, Muscle Dystrophy and Rancidity

By C. M. McCAY, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., at the Cornell Nutrition School.

In the past few years several laboratories connected with medical schools have given special attention to the food factors such as cod liver oil, that promote degenerative changes in muscle tissue.

Recent developments confirm the earlier findings inasmuch as this effect of cod liver oil is greatly modified by other dietary constituents. Vitamin E and other fractions from wheat germ seem to counteract the action of cod liver oil in certain herbivora such as rabbits and guinea pigs.

Whether or not these same products can counteract the action of cod liver oil in larger herbivora such as sheep is unknown.

### Can Special Feed Make Milk Richer?

Can cows be fed something that will make the milk richer? Is there such a feed? Many dairymen have asked these questions, and the practical answer is "No."

So says Karl E. Gardner of the department of animal husbandry at Cornell. He explains it this way:

At least three feeds are known that will raise the butterfat test slightly. At Cornell, experiments were made with these three: palm kernel oil meal, coconut oil meal, and ground soybeans.

A feeding of palm kernel oil meal and coconut oil meal at the rate of 20 per cent of the grain ration gave a small rise in test. The increase was less than one-tenth of one per cent and thus of small importance.

Ground soybeans fed at the rate of 18 per cent of the dairy grain ration seemed to produce a small increase in fat test. Other experimenters have noted a more definite rise in the fat test when soybeans comprise more than 25 per cent of the grain mixture.

Do not be misled, however, says Mr. Gardner. The improvement in test is not great and the cost of these feeds rarely permits their use in proportion necessary to give a practical increase in butterfat.

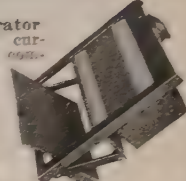
### Feedstuffs Movement in October

Receipts and shipments of millfeeds at the various markets during October, compared with October, 1938, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1939	1938	1939	1938
Baltimore	4,205	4,048	.....	.....
Boston	.....	952	.....	25
Chicago	12,988	12,872	37,989	38,544
Fort Worth	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kansas City	9,675	7,250	29,150	29,975
Milwaukee	570	380	11,240	5,930
Minneapolis	.....	1,889	29,225	27,763
Peoria	.....	12,900	.....	16,780

Low taxation would be more appreciated by farmers than any service that the state government could provide declared Representative Arnold L. Lund recently in disclosing his detailed plan for a 44 per cent cut in the \$4,797,260 appropriations to be spent by the Illinois state department of agriculture.

The California Rice Exporters has filed Export Trade Act (Webb-Pomerene Law) with the Federal Trade Commission, for exporting rice and rice products. The Ass'n will maintain offices in San Francisco. The Export Trade Act grants exemption from the anti-trust laws to an Ass'n entered into solely for the purpose of engaging in, and solely engaged in, export trade.



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by

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This edition has been entirely rewritten and revised to contain the latest information on live stock feeding and nutrition. Entirely new compilations of recent analyses of American feeds are presented in the Appendix Tables. Extensive data are presented concerning the mineral and vitamin content of important feeds.

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# Poultry Feeds and Feeding

Did you sign the petition, sent to the President last week, begging him not to postpone the celebration of Christ's birthday to April 1st. The turkey crop would be old and tough by that time.

Poultry and eggs produced in the United States are valued at almost \$1,000,000,000 annually. A generation ago poultry products were only 5 per cent of farm production, now 12 per cent, according to the American Poultry Journal.

Olympia, Wash.—The court having found that the state department of agriculture findings were insufficient to prove that "Coxol" failed to cure or prevent coccidiosis, Director Walter J. Robinson has taken an appeal from the decision in favor of the Production Laboratories, Inc.—F. K. H.

McAlisterville, Pa.—Roy T. Ehrenzeller, trading as Maple Lawn Poultry Farm, has been given 20 days to answer a complaint by the Federal Trade Commission of misrepresentation that his hatchery uses tested eggs from flocks under his personal supervision, when in fact he buys them from various sources where he has no personal knowledge that the flocks are free from disease.

Des Moines, Ia.—After a 9 months' survey Dr. J. A. Barger, inspector for the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry in Iowa, declares that the net revenue from the poultry industry in Iowa is dependent "almost entirely upon the degree to which the damage done by the disease is limited." He is in charge of the poultry clinics which have taken place thruout the state as a means of diagnosing disease in farm flocks and teaching methods of proper sanitation.

Cortland, N. Y.—F. R. Glover, engaged in selling medicinal preparations for poultry designated "Glover's Poultry Tonic," "Glover's Conditioning Powder," "Glover's Roup

Cure (Liquid)," "Glover's Powdered Roup Cure," "Glover's Cholera Cure," "Glover's Pox Cure," "Glover's Poultry Wormer," "Glover's Louse Exterminator," "Ratin," and a book called "Poultry Diseases," has entered into a stipulation with the Federal Trade Commission in which he agrees to cease certain misrepresentations in the sale of his products.

Washington, D. C.—The all-time high in farm prices for eggs was reached in December, 1919, when they were 69.6 cents per dozen. This was about 18 cents a dozen higher than the farm price of eggs at the time of the signing of the Armistice, 13 months before. The all-time high of chicken prices was reached in 1920 when, during April and July, the farm price was 28.4 cents a pound. As a matter of fact, the post-war period from 1918 thru 1920 was one of much higher prices for poultry and eggs than was the period of actual war operations.—U. S. D. A.

## Some Essential Constituents of Poultry Feeds and How They Are Affected by Storage

By R. V. BOUCHER, Pennsylvania State College, before Pennsylvania Millers and Feed Dealers Ass'n.

(Continued from page 269)

Vitamin A occurs in nature in two forms, namely, true vitamin A and carotene. Vitamin A, as such, occurs only in materials from animal sources. It is found in highest concentration in fish liver oils. Carotene is a yellow-orange pigment found in plants. Alfalfa meal and yellow corn are examples of important sources of carotene in feedstuffs. Both carotene and vitamin A are easily destroyed by light and by oxidation. When feeds are subjected to light in the presence of air or pure oxygen, the vitamin A potency decreases very rapidly. It is relatively stable to heat in the absence of oxygen altho some destruction does occur at high temperatures.

It is generally accepted that both vitamin A in fish liver oils and carotene in alfalfa meal are unstable when mixed in a practical ration. A recent report from the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station indicates that about 75 per cent of the vitamin A potency from either cod liver oil or alfalfa meal was lost during six months storage in burlap bags at room temperature.

In a similar study during the past two years, we have measured losses within the same range and in addition have found that when the pure crystalline carotene was used in place of either cod liver oil or alfalfa meal the loss during storage was somewhat more rapid. We hope to complete the study on mixed feeds during shorter storage periods in the near future.

Other laboratories studying short time storage of alfalfa have reported losses of approximately 50 per cent of vitamin A potency in three summer months. One of these studies was conducted in New Jersey on chopped alfalfa and another in Buffalo on alfalfa meal stored in burlap bags.

Scientists working in the laboratories of the national agricultural research center at Beltsville, Md., have reported that alfalfa hay in the bale loses its vitamin A potency on the following basis per month: winter about three per cent, spring and fall about five per cent, and summer from 12 to 21 per cent. This seasonal variation is accounted for by differences in temperature. Therefore, it is advisable that feed should be stored at the coolest temperature that is possible under practical conditions.

The green color of alfalfa is not lost, during storage, as rapidly as is the vitamin A potency. A bright green color in alfalfa, there-

## Imports and Exports of Feeds

Imports and exports of feedstuffs during September and for 9 months ending September, 1939 and 1938, as reported by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, were as follows, in tons of 2,240 lbs., except where noted otherwise:

	IMPORTS			
	September		9 mos. ending	
	1939	1938	1939	1938
Hay*	3,834	443	28,637	11,906
Coconut cake†	11,349,848	6,138,972	83,856,194	61,655,340
Soybean cake†	5,695	2,567,190	21,139,670	22,779,075
Cottonseed cake†	.....	.....	6,662,991	4,390,546
Linseed cake†	212,000	1,210,000	9,649,091	9,609,100
All other cake†	1,101,200	1,150,149	20,846,883	11,716,894
Wheat fds.*	41,119	4,749	314,457	14,617
Beet pulp*	.....	448	7,975	22,663
Tankage	5,631	3,018	52,496	21,332
Fish Scrap	1,300	2,367	33,160	22,583
	EXPORTS			
	1939	1938	1939	1938
Hay	123	172	2,034	60,324
Cottonseed cake	173	1,959	174	27,072
Linseed cake	16,648	18,231	182,122	133,436
Other oil cake	.....	972	4,895	14,409
Cottonseed meal	1,004	1,385	3,162	13,109
Linseed meal	1,477	330	9,552	6,676
Soybean oil-cake meal	2,081	.....	24,074	.....
Other oilmeal cake	527	3,462	4,006	40,968
Fish meal	24	151	250	1,145
Mxd. dairy & poultry fds.	1,001	917	8,627	7,542
Oyster shells	6,444	2,241	38,506	21,565
Other prepared & mxd. fds.	387	2,907	2,782	11,959
Other feed bran	998	3,215	14,947	20,676
Kafir, milo (bus.)	18	.....	1,372	579,608
*2,000-lb. tons. †Pounds.				



fore, is not a dependable index of its vitamin A value, but in reality may be quite misleading.

Since light and air are both destructive to vitamin A, it appears logical to assume that storage conditions which exclude as much light as possible and at the same time cut down on the circulation of air would favor preservation of vitamin A. It seems to me that this is a fertile field for future investigation. A start was made on this problem by scientists at the Colorado Agricultural Experiment Station who reported on a nine months storage of alfalfa meal. When stored in burlap bags the loss was 40 per cent in contrast with a 25 per cent loss when stored in paper bags. Industrial laboratories are working on this problem at the present time and will doubtless make some valuable discoveries in the near future.

**Progress in the manufacture of alfalfa meal.**—Not long ago average sun cured meal contained from 5,000 to 10,000 units of vitamin A per pound, and dehydrated meal four to ten times that amount. Sun cured meal is now available which contains as high as 50,000 to 80,000 units per pound and dehydrated meal from 75,000 to 175,000 units per pound. Some feed manufacturers are now buying their alfalfa meal on the basis of a guaranteed vitamin A unitage.

It is generally agreed that 1,800 to 2,000 units of vitamin A per pound of feed is adequate for

laying hens and that 1,300 to 1,800 units per pound should be supplied to growing chicks. In actual practice many good mashers contain 8,000 to 9,000 units of vitamin A per pound, yet, this margin of safety is probably not too great since the destruction of vitamin A in feeds during storage is a serious matter.

**Vitamin B<sub>1</sub>** is the antineuritic vitamin. A deficiency of vitamin B<sub>1</sub> in the diet of chicks leads to loss of appetite, emaciation, convulsions (head retractions) and death. However, since it occurs in abundance in cereal grains and since the requirement of chicks is relatively low—90 to 360 micrograms per pound of feed—a deficiency is not likely to exist. Vitamin B<sub>1</sub> is doubtless lost to some extent during storage but this apparently need not concern you because of its abundance in feedstuffs.

**So little is known** about the anti-encephalomalacia factor that it will be mentioned only to point out that a deficiency is occasionally reported in practical poultry raising, particularly in the New England states where it is popularly known as crazy chick disease. The disease is characterized by acute paralytic symptoms. Macroscopic post-mortem inspection reveals extensive lesions of the brain. The protective factor is present in certain vegetable oils, particularly soybean oil. Little work has been done on the anti-encephalomalacia factor which might indicate whether or not it is lost during storage.

Only recently vitamin D was regarded as a single substance but today it is known that several different chemical forms exist. The vitamin D carriers available on the market may be grouped into two general types, namely, the natural and the artificial. The natural form occurs in fish oils. The first artificial product was made by irradiating a higher alcohol, derived from plant sources and known as ergosterol, with ultra violet light. This forms a product of high anti-rachitic potency. It has been purified in crystalline form and is known as calciferol. It is used as the international standard for vitamin D. It is so extraordinarily potent that twenty-five millionths of one milligram is equivalent to one international unit of vitamin D. A handful of this crystalline material would have more vitamin D potency than several hundred pounds of cod liver oil.

Several other sterols have been activated by irradiation, most important of which is cholesterol. This form of artificial vitamin D prevents rickets in birds in a manner identical with the natural vitamin D of cod liver oil.

## Minimum Vitamin A and Carotene Requirements

By H. R. GUILBERT, University of California, Davis; at the Cornell Nutrition School, Ithaca, N. Y.

Previous data accumulated at the California Experiment Station on vitamin A requirements of cattle, sheep, and swine have been re-evaluated on the basis of the extinction coefficient found for crystalline vitamin A by Holmes and Corbet. Data for the requirement of horses have been added. The same batch of cod liver oil was used throughout all these experiments and comparison of this with U. S. P. reference oil makes possible expression of the requirement in International Units.

These data have been correlated with other pertinent data on other species including man. On the basis of all the available data the following general requirements are presented:

1. Minimum for normal growth, freedom from clinical symptoms, little or no storage, 4 micrograms or 20 I. U. vitamin A; 25 micrograms or 40 I. U. carotene daily per kg. body weight.
2. Minimum for significant storage, reproduction and optimal dark adaptation, 12 micrograms or 60 I. U. vitamin A; 125 micrograms or 200 I. U. carotene daily per kg. body weight.
3. Much greater amounts are necessary to provide milk of highest vitamin A value. Perhaps 30-100 times the minimum level to prevent night blindness.

The ratio of the relative efficiencies of vitamin A and carotene widens with increasing dosage. A double standard for requirements is necessary, one for vitamin A and one for carotene and both must be considered in evaluating the vitamin A status of a ration furnishing both sources, as indicated in the following table:

Total I.U. per Kg. Body Weight to Meet Minimum Requirements for Significant Storage, Optimal Dark Adaptation and Reproduction When Supplied by Varying Proportions of Vitamin A and Carotene.

Per cent of total I.U. furnished by:	Total I.U. per kg. body weight
Vitamin A	Carotene
100	00
90	10
80	20
70	30
60	40
50	50
40	60
30	70
20	80
10	90
00	100

This is in direct contrast with irradiated ergosterol which is ineffective with birds unless administered in massive doses.

To make a complicated picture even more confusing it has recently been suggested that there are differences in the effectiveness of vitamin D from different fish oils, rat unit for rat unit, when measured by the chick response. The practical aspect of this new information is that all carriers of vitamin D intended for use in poultry feeds should carry a guaranty of vitamin D potency which had been determined by the use of the chick in the biological assay and expressed in A.O.A.C. chick units.

(To be continued)

## Will Enlarge Tennessee Crops

While many colonels are engaged in the grain business, few of them bear the names enjoyed by Wheat, Corn, Oats or Barley. Recently Jas. B. Hay of Cleveland, Tenn., was married to Bess Wheat and Attorney J. F. Corn made out the papers, so a large crop of hay and wheat is expected in 1940.

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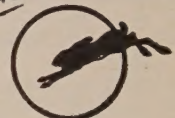
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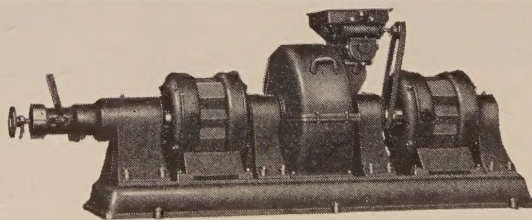
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# Role of Minerals in Feed

By GEO. WRIGHTMAN, executive sec'y of the Animal and Poultry Federation of America, before Ass'n of Feed Control Officials

We do not know the actual functions and needs of many of the minerals. We can trace fairly clearly the functions of sodium, iron and copper in relation to the blood; of lime and phosphorus in the bones and of phosphorus in the nerves. But in respect to nearly all the others, we only know that they are elements of the cells, and that the cells are not strong and healthy without them. But intensive study and experimentation on each mineral and its need and effect upon the animal body have been made and are now being made by scientists throughout the world.

A volume can now be written on the findings on each mineral. No manufacturer of feeds and no feeder of animals is safe in his business without these facts now available. This paper could not presume to enter into that field. The net result of all the findings to date is that the minerals, over 30 of them, are actually essential to life.

Combinations of elements of the big three, sugar, fat and proteins, to go with the minerals, cunningly devised by nature to round out the enigma of eating. It has already been proved that vitamins are no use without minerals, and that minerals are little use without vitamins.

The animals throw everything the appetite craves into the canal, then they fish out through the villi what they need to nourish and sustain them. What they don't need floats on and passes out at the other end.

And the great stream is more than a canal; far more. It is a great chemical laboratory where the raw products of the earth are dissolved, reformed, made over by agents and reagents, until the right parts of them are in fit form for the villi to absorb them and pass them on to the cells.

What if the wrong things are thrown into the canal?

What if too much of anything?

What if not enough of anything?

The answer to these questions is the villi. These fishers along the canal for the various organs choose what to haul in, and, to a very large extent, what to let alone. They choose what the bones must have, what the brain must have, what the muscles must have. They do not often make mistakes.

Now how do these minerals in the cells get into the canal so the villi can find them? They must be in the grass and corn; for that's all the farmer throws into the pigs' canal. Let us see—in grass we find:

Per cent	Per cent
Calcium ..... .12	Iron ..... .04
Phosphorus ..... .09	Sulphur ..... .06
Potassium ..... .77	Chlorine ..... .27
Sodium ..... .10	Silicon ..... .37
Magnesium ..... .04	

and corn has:

Per cent	Per cent
Calcium ..... .10	Iron ..... .004
Phosphorus ..... .28	Sulphur ..... .14
Potassium ..... .33	Chlorine ..... .05
Sodium ..... .03	Silicon ..... .02
Magnesium ..... .11	

So: The minerals that the body needs are actually in the things the animal usually eats. The only question is, is the animal getting as much of the minerals of the feeds as his body requires?

This is a hard question. You cannot see copper and magnesium in grass and corn. It is easy to tell whether or not a pig is getting enough carbon, protein and fat, but not the minerals.

It is too costly to take a chance and wait until the pig comes down with some disease before testing his feed to find out whether or not his cells are getting enough calcium, phosphorus, iron, copper and sodium to keep them strong and resistant. No matter how the farmer finds it out—by chemical test or by guessing—

he must know whether or not these vital elements are in the feed he is putting into his livestock if he expects to get any benefit in raising them. The time is fast going by when he can trust to nature alone as his forefathers did. To a large extent he has taken the place of nature. He is the provider.

If a farmer feeds mostly grains and grasses from his own land, an analysis of his soil for the metals may do some good; for the grains and grasses must get their metals from the soil. But many feeds come from distant soils, with every variety of contents. In either case a constant analysis would be quite out of the question. There must be some other way.

The scientifically correct procedure then in regard to mineral feed is as follows:

1. Determine by chemical test whether or not each animal's body is in need of certain minerals;

2. If there is a deficiency, determine by chemical test what feeds can supply that deficiency;

3. Supply such feeds until, by test, each animal has the right balance of minerals in its cells.

Is this practicable? It is not.

No man can be both a chemist and farmer. The full analysis of all the soil, all the feeds and all the animals all the time would whoop the price of meat, milk, eggs and wool so that no one could afford them. And a partial analysis would be no more useful than a fair estimate in the light of such facts as can be practically gathered. What then?

Meanwhile, the farmer can make a fair estimate, by observing his stock, and by making use of the copious experiments and studies now made throughout the world as to what minerals may be most apt to be lacking in his feeds under his known conditions.

The manufacturer makes the same study in his effort to supply the farmers' needs.

Between the two of them, one may say the three of them, for the experimenter deserves a full membership in the trinity, a practical mineral feed that will supply the general deficiency has proved to be entirely possible.

Official tests have repeatedly shown that a practical mineral feed, such as is recommended by the agricultural colleges, supplied by the manufacturers and used by stock raisers, saves as high as 30% on the feed of fattening pigs, as compared with feeding ordinary farm feeds without the mineral. No further proof of the practicability of a mineral feed for general use should be required.

**Mineral Feed Production.**—Much has been said about the "shotgun" nature of practical mineral feeds. It is said—

1. That minerals should be fed only to meet a special need;

2. The feeding of a redundancy of minerals is harmful to the animal;

3. Nothing should be in a mineral feed but the minerals actually required.

Let us take these up in order:

First: Mineral should be fed only to meet a special need.

This is answered in the fact that such exactness, while entirely desirable, is quite impracticable, and really not necessary. The daily mineral requirements of the animal body are very small in quantity. The deficiency in any particular one is smaller yet. In the conscientiously compounded mineral feed, any moderate amount of mineral not needed is taken care of by the body in the same manner as an excess of anything in the alimentary canal is taken care of. There is no mathematical exactness in nature at that point.

Second: The feeding of a redundancy of minerals is harmful to the animal.

The feeding of a redundancy of anything

that the animal will eat may be harmful to it. In nature the animal never knows whether or not it is getting an excess of mineral or anything else. It eats what tastes good to it. If there is more mineral in the canal than needed as the food passes along, either the villi will not take it up or, if they do, the cells certainly will not take from the plasma more than the exact requirement of the cell. For the cell takes on exactly what it needs of each element in due proportion and no more. If this were not so the whole body would be constantly out of balance, and utterly impossible. There is where the exactness comes in.

The moderate excess, if any, in a manufactured feed, fares exactly the same as an excess in wild feed gathered in the state of nature; when not needed it passes on out and back to the soil.

Taking of the Census of American business will begin Jan. 2, and the enumeration will be completed in June and the results published late in the summer of 1940. The last complete business census was taken in 1935.

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## GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS Consolidated

### The Four Per Cent Fat Recommendation for Dairy Feeds

By L. A. MAYNARD, of Cornell University, at the Cornell Nutrition School

As a result of several experiments in this laboratory it was tentatively concluded in 1934 that a level of 4% of fat in the concentrate mixture is desirable for maximum milk production. The experimental basis for this recommendation is here reviewed and the data of four additional experiments are presented.

The studies dealing with this problem have included eight separate experiments involving both reversal and continuous trials for periods from twelve to fifteen weeks. A total of over ninety cows have been on experiment. The largest differences in yield have been obtained in comparisons in which the low fat mixture has contained less than 1% of fat, but in five different experiments involving a total of 83 cows, mixtures containing 3 to 4% of fat have failed to produce as much milk or fat as where higher levels were fed. No experiment has given any contrary evidence.

In two recent studies mixtures containing 3 to 3½% of fat, obtained by including solvent extracted soybean oil meal, were compared with mixtures containing approximately 5 to 6% of fat provided by the inclusion of the beans unextracted. The average daily gain in fat-corrected milk with the higher levels of fat intake was .77 pound. Eighteen cows were used and the results favored the higher fat intake in sixteen out of the eighteen comparisons. Mixtures containing 15 to 18% of the ground beans proved fully as palatable as those containing the solvent extracted, heat treated meal. Physiological studies provided no evidence that the high fat intakes caused any upset of fat metabolism or other undesirable consequences.

In one experiment just completed a comparison has been made of 3% and 7% fat levels, these levels being provided by the use of certain pressure-extracted feeds of different fat

content. In this experiment two groups of seven cows were continuously fed for fourteen weeks. An average daily increase of one pound of fat-corrected milk resulted with the higher level of fat intake. This experiment requires repetition before the results can be considered significant.

### The Role of Manganese in Egg Production and Hatchability

By C. D. CASKEY, of Cornell University, at the Cornell Nutrition School

A two-year study on the role of manganese in poultry nutrition has confirmed previous work indicating that this element is essential for egg production and hatchability. The addition of increasing amounts of manganese, up to 50 parts per million, to a low manganese experimental diet, gradually increased the hatchability of the fertile eggs produced by the various lots. No further increase in hatchability was obtained by supplying more than 50 p.p.m. Egg production was significantly better in those pens receiving manganese at levels of 20, 35 or 50 p.p.m., than it was in the basal pen receiving only 6.3 p.p.m.

Since the results were quite erratic in those pens receiving more than 50 p.p.m., it is impossible at the present time to draw definite conclusions as to the effects of levels higher than this.

Egg shell quality was likewise improved by increasing the manganese intake of hens fed the low manganese diet. Here again a level of 50 p.p.m. can be considered as the minimum for best results.

Since commercial rations are frequently found which contain less than 40 p.p.m. of manganese, it appears that the addition of 4 ounces of anhydrous manganese sulfate or precipitate manganese carbonate, per ton of mash would guard against any possible deficiency. Four

ounces of anhydrous manganese sulfate will increase the manganese content of the mash about 50 p.p.m., thus increasing the ration 25 p.p.m. when equal parts of grain and mash are fed.

### Feed Prices

The following table shows the closing bid price each week for January futures of standard bran and gray shorts, spot cottonseed meal and No. 1 fine ground alfalfa meal, in dollars per ton, and No. 2 yellow corn and No. 2 yellow soybeans in cents per bushel:

	Minneapolis Spot		Kansas City	
	Bran	Midds	Bran	Shorts
Sept. 9.....	23.50	24.50	18.70	20.25
Sept. 16.....	22.00	23.00	19.90	21.75
Sept. 23.....	20.00	21.00	19.10	21.20
Sept. 30.....	18.50	18.50	19.00	21.25
Oct. 7.....	18.50	18.50	18.75	21.10
Oct. 14.....	18.00	18.00	18.00	20.75
Oct. 21.....	18.50	18.50	18.00	21.25
Oct. 28.....	18.75	18.50	20.00	22.60
Nov. 4.....	21.00	21.00	20.50	23.40
Nov. 10.....	21.50	21.50	20.15	23.25
Nov. 18.....	21.00	21.00	20.05	23.15

	*St. Louis		Chicago	
	Bran	Shorts	Soybeans	Meal
Sept. 9.....	21.85	22.75	...	35.30
Sept. 16.....	23.00	23.75	80%	36.70
Sept. 23.....	22.15	23.50	84	37.00
Sept. 30.....	22.25	23.25	82½	33.00
Oct. 7.....	21.90	23.25	81	28.20
Oct. 14.....	21.00	23.00	85	27.20
Oct. 21.....	21.00	22.90	85	28.00
Oct. 28.....	22.90	24.50	91	28.20
Nov. 4.....	23.65	25.60	96½	30.70
Nov. 10.....	23.25	25.50	97	32.20
Nov. 18.....	23.35	25.65	99½	33.20

	Cottonseed Meal		Kansas City		Chicago	
	Ft. Worth	Memphis	Alfalfa	Corn		
Sept. 9.....	28.00	24.85	22.75	50½		
Sept. 16.....	31.00	27.25	24.00	60½		
Sept. 23.....	31.00	26.50	23.50	57		
Sept. 30.....	34.00	24.30	24.00	51½		
Oct. 7.....	34.00	24.00	23.50	48½		
Oct. 14.....	34.00	25.00	23.50	51		
Oct. 21.....	34.00	25.50	23.50	50½		
Oct. 28.....	33.00	25.50	22.40	49		
Nov. 4.....	33.00	26.50	22.40	49½		
Nov. 10.....	33.00	28.00	22.40	50½		
Nov. 18.....	34.00	28.75	22.50	50½		

\*St. Louis bran, basis Chicago delivery; shorts St. Louis delivery.

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{Ball	Magnetic Separator
Belting	Manlift
Bin Thermometer	Moisture Tester
Bin Valves	Motor Control
Bleachers and Purifiers	Mustard Seed Separator
Boots	Oat Clipper
Buckets	Oat Huller
Car Liners	Plans of Grain Elevators
Car Loader	Portable Elevator
Car {Puller	{Oil Engine
{Pusher	Power {Motors
Car Seals	Power Shovel
Cipher Codes	Railroad Claim Books
Claim (R. R.) Collection	Rope Drive
Clover Huller	Safety Steel Bash
Coal Conveyor	Sample Envelopes
Concrete Restoration	{Truck
Corn Cracker	Scales {Hopper
Conveying Machinery	{Automatic
Distributor	Scale Tickets
Dockage Tester	Scarifying Machine
Dump	Screw Conveyor
Dust Collector	Seed Treating {Machine
Dust Protector	{Chemicals
Elevator Leg	Separator
Elevator Paint	Sheller
Feed Formulas	Sliding-Roofing {Asbestos
Feed Ingredients	{Steel or Mine
Feed Mixer {Dry	Silent Chain Drive
{Molasses	Speed Reduction Units
Feed Mill	Spouting
Fire Barrels	Storage Tanks
Fire Extinguishers	Testing Apparatus
Foundation Restoration	Transmission Machinery
Grain Cleaner	Waterproofing (Cement)
Grain Drier	Weevil Extirminator
Grain Tables	Wheat Washer

Draw a line through the supplies wanted, and write us regarding your contemplated improvements or changes. We will place you in communication with reputable firms specializing in what you need, to the end that you will receive information regarding the latest and best.

### INFORMATION BUREAU

Grain & Feed Journals, 332 So. La Salle St., Chicago

**"NET WT:  
NEARLY 100 LB"**



It isn't absurd. Hand-filled bags don't always contain exact net weight, and the result is either short-weight complaints from your customers or costly over-weight losses that don't appear on your books.

Richardson Automatic Sacking Scales put precise weight in each bag, register the number of bags filled, speed operations, prevent waste.

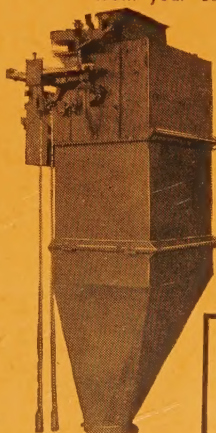
Better still, these advantages cost nothing, for it is on the basis of labor savings alone that Richardson Scales pay for themselves—in as little as one year.

Bulletin 4135-E tells the story.

## RICHARDSON

Atlanta Chicago Montreal Philadelphia  
Boston Columbus New York San Francisco  
Minneapolis Omaha Wichita

RICHARDSON SCALE COMPANY, CLIFTON, N. J.







# GRINDERS

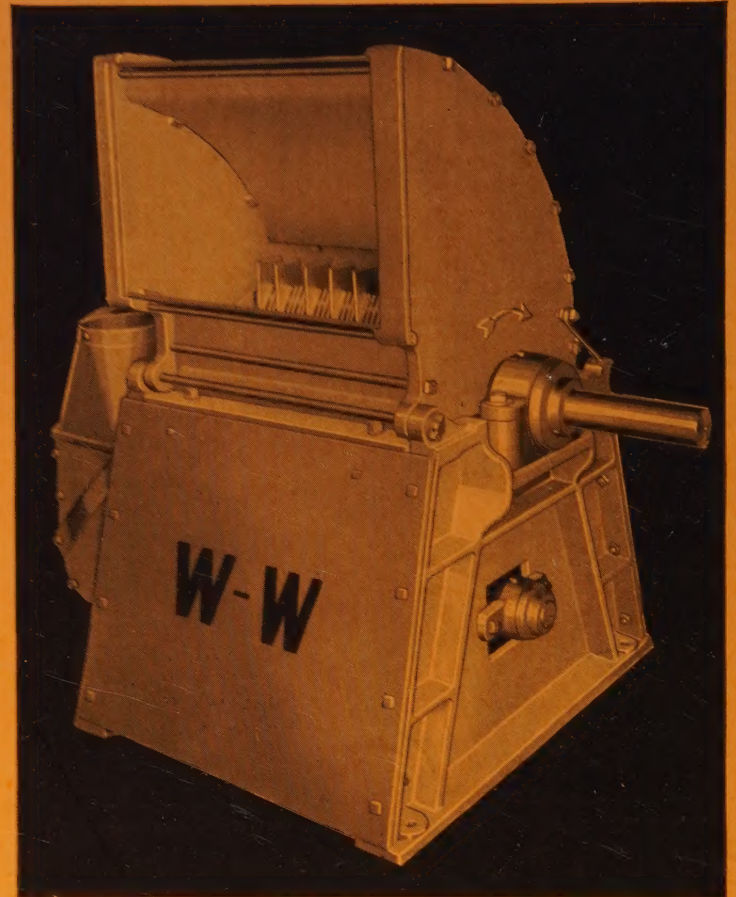
## For Large and Small Plants to Meet and Beat Quality of the Most Modern Mills

Modern feeders now demand higher quality, finer feeds, more uniformly mixed — and low prices. Are they forced to trade with your competition because your equipment does not meet their demands?

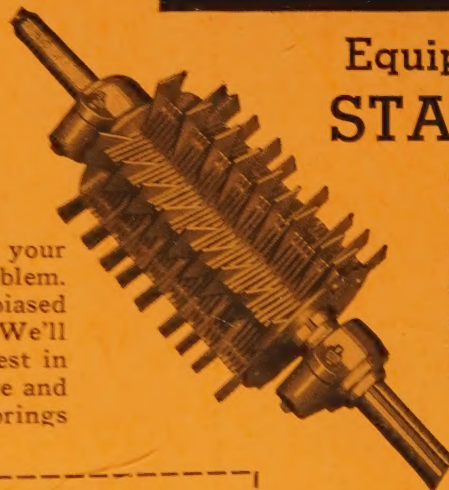
Look to present and future profits by getting all W-W details now.

With W-W lifetime equipment you can handle bulky, coarse feeds with ease and produce perfectly pulverized bran, oats and other grains. It grinds or pulverizes to any degree of coarseness or fineness — on minimum horsepower.

There are W-W models to meet all your requirements. Send us your problem. We'll gladly give you expert, unbiased opinion without obligating you. We'll also prove to you, with a 30-day test in your own plant, that W-W can save and make you money. The coupon brings you details !



## Equipped with Famous STAR CYLINDER



This is an exclusive, patented W-W feature that gives great capacity and brute strength. It grinds or pulverizes everything grown for feed. Tests prove that Star Cylinder grinds 15% to 20% faster than many other types of cylinders—on equal horsepower. "Slugging" is practically impossible.

W-W GRINDER CORP. Dept. 315, Wichita, Kansas  
Please send me the items checked below:

- ☐ FREE CATALOG, full details and prices.
- ☐ Facts about 30-day grinding test.
- ☐ Agent's plan on how to profit by distributing the W-W line in my territory.

Name .....

Address .....

City..... State.....

### MAIL COUPON FOR FREE CATALOG and LOW PRICES

Perhaps your present equipment is beating you out of your full share of profits. Compare it with the advantage of W-W. Rush Coupon now !

**W - W Grinder Corp.**

DEPT. 315

WICHITA, KANSAS